The Courier-Journal.

VOLUME XXXIX. LOUISVILLE, THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1869. NEW SERIES—NUMBER 316.

WASHINGTON.

Reliable Information from Cuba.

Gen. Jordan Commands the Eastern District.

Effect of the Virginia Election Upon the South.

The Old National Intelligencer to be Revived.

Etc. Etc. Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

CUBAN INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Reliable information received here from Cuba is to the effect that Gen. Jordan has been placed in command of the entire Eastern District. Quesada has possession of the whole country and line of railway between Puerto and Puerto del Padre.

CONFIRMED.

Secretary Boutwell to-day confirmed the nomination of Geo. H. Stone as Auditor in the custom-house at Chicago.

POSTAL APPOINTMENTS.

The Postmaster General has appointed Wm. Monogian route agent between Wellsville and Cleveland, Ohio, and Bronson Meddough between Detroit, Mich., and Chicago.

THE SOUTH.

The result of the Virginia election is the absorbing topic of conversation in political circles here to-night. Prominent conservative Republican politicians from Mississippi and Texas express themselves confident that the conservative cause in those States will receive an impetus by the result in the Virginia election which will insure those States to the conservatives by large majorities. They are now anxiously awaiting an official order from the President assigning a day for the elections there.

THE INTELLIGENCER.

A card is published here this afternoon announcing that the publication of the National Intelligencer will soon be resumed by its lawful owners, and all persons are enjoined from trespassing upon the use of the said title.

MISSISSIPPI.

Messrs. Jencks, Wofford and Norman, the Conservative Mississippi delegation now in this city, are endeavoring to have the President fix a day in September for the election in that State, and it is thought he will accede to their request.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE SINKING FUND.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Secretary Boutwell to-day appointed General F. E. Spinner, United States Treasurer, custodian of the Sinking Fund and of such bonds as may be bought, subject to the future action of Congress, with instructions that they must be charged to the account of registered bonds, and books opened, which at all times must show the true condition of the fund. He is also instructed to open an interest account with the sinking fund, and credit it with all the interest due on bonds bought on account of the Sinking Fund or subject to the future action of Congress, and to purchase new bonds with such interest, to be added to the Sinking Fund.

DISBURSEMENTS.

The following are the disbursements for June: Miscellaneous, $3,829,388; war, $5,253,296; navy, $2,665,096; indian and pension, $2,062,416. The above does not include the amount paid on account of the public debt.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Receipts of internal revenue to-day, $264,111.

GRANT'S SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

The President will next week accompany his family to Long Branch, and occasionally during the summer be absent from the capital, but at no time over two weeks, perhaps never for so long a period. His traveling movements will depend on the state of public business, which will receive his attention at Washington whenever its importance shall so require.

TREASURY OPERATIONS.

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Assistant Treasurer at New York to purchase $3,000,000 of U. S. bonds on Friday next, to be held subject to the future action of Congress.

The currency balance in the treasury has been reduced about $6,000,000 since the first of July by the withdrawal of the necessary amount to purchase three million dollars of bonds and $2,500,000 to-day for the use of the army.

THE NEW ORLEANS CUSTOMS FRAUDS.

Special Treasury Agent Kinsella is now here. Is writing his report. The understanding is that it seriously implicates parties in New Orleans in high standing, as well as former officers of customs, not, however, including Kellogg and Stockdale. The report in substance substantiates the Picayune's statement of customs frauds.

ST. LOUIS.

The Greenville Horror—The Direct Trade Movement—Missouri State Debt Interest.

ST. LOUIS, July 7.—A dispatch from Greenville, Ills., says a man named Jno. M[illegible] has been arrested on suspicion of having murdered Mrs. McAdams on Monday. His boots correspond with the tracks seen near the house. A knife found on him fits the wound on Mrs. McAdams. Blood was on his clothes, for which he could give no reasonable account. He is a brother-in-law of Mrs. McAdams, and no reason can be assigned why he should have committed the deed. A majority of the people believe him innocent. Another man, answering the description of a man seen on Mrs. McAdams' premises the day of the murder, has been arrested at Woodburn.

The committee that made the final decision not to charter the propeller Wilmington for a trip from New York do not abandon the idea of direct trade with New York and other ports, but owing to difficulty of obtaining vessels adapted for the trade, they urge that a bonus of $20,000 be raised and given to any one who will build an iron vessel at this point that shall meet in point of draft, capacity, and other requirements what is needed for a successful seagoing and river steamer. They believe that vessels in every way suitable for this trade can be built, and are extremely anxious that some ship builder shall inaugurate the movement.

R. I. Tussell(?), upon whose representations the New York Evening Post alleged some days since that it based an editorial stating that Missouri would pay the interest upon her bonds in gold, publishes a card in to-day's Democrat, in which he says: "The New York Evening Post did not, and with any truth could not, assert that I represented myself to them as in any official position whatever. Their editorial was based upon the official correspondence and such other facts as could be gleaned by any one from the Auditor and Treasurer's report to the last session of the State Legislature, the whole given to a New York Bohemian, and these items elaborated into the article that appeared in the Post. I believed the interest would be paid in coin. Myself and associates bought $500,000 of Missouri bonds at prices ranging from 92 to 95, all of which we have on hand. We certainly should have sold at 97 and 98 if we had had any other information. How any Republican can insist upon the payment of the 5-20 bonds in coin when they do not so express it on their face, and for which purchasers paid forty cents on the dollar in depreciated paper, while he resists the payment of the State bonds in coin, paid for by the purchasers in gold at 85 to 90, and stipulating upon their face that they are payable in gold and silver, is a consistency that I cannot understand. I believe the State is in good faith to pay the indebtedness of her debts in coin, and the parties with whom I am associated propose to force her to fulfil her solemn pledges by mandamus if possible."

THE DOMINION.

Military Stores—Propagation of Fish—Sir John Young.

MONTREAL, July 7.—All the government stores at Chambly and the detachment of Royal Canadian Rifles have been removed to Montreal. The whole of the military stores in the garrison at St. Johns are to be sent to Halifax.

Mr. Wilson, of New Castle, at the expense of the government, will visit the maritime Provinces shortly to introduce a system of artificial propagation of salmon and other fish.

QUEBEC, July 7.—Sir John Young and suite arrived this morning and had an enthusiastic reception. Parliament House has been fitted up for a grand ball and dinner to his Excellency.

MEMPHIS.

The Fall Races—City Taxes—The Decatur Cotton Case.

MEMPHIS, July 7.—The Directory of the Memphis Association appointed a committee this afternoon, to make arrangements for the fall races.

The City Council has assessed taxes for the ensuing year at one dollar and seventy-five cents on the hundred dollars. This is a slight reduction on last year.

The argument in the Decatur cotton case, now pending in the United States District Court, closed this afternoon. Judge Trigg will charge the jury in the morning.

Base Ball Matters.

PHILADELPHIA, July 7.—The game of base ball proposed for yesterday between the Athletics of Philadelphia and the Maryland Club of Baltimore did not come off. The latter club, before commencing the game, claimed half the gate money, which was refused, and they declined to play the game.

TROY, N. Y., June 7.—In the match game of base ball, between the Mutuals of New York and the Unions of Lansingburg, the Unions were victorious—score 32 to 20(?).

CUBA.

Proclamation of De Rodas—Concessions to the Press—Active Military Operations.

HAVANA, July 7.—Captain General De Rodas has issued an important proclamation. He states that the insurrection has been reduced in extent, and is now carried on by parties of guerrillas. He declares that parties arrested for robbery, arson, or murder shall be tried by court-martial, while in other cases the civil tribunals shall continue to exercise their functions, and he declares that the accused may rely upon receiving impartial justice.

HAVANA, July 7.—The journals all praise the proclamation of the Captain General.

An order has been issued permitting the newspapers to publish official news reports. This action of the government is generally commended by the citizens.

Gen. Lesca has taken command of the central division and commenced active operations against the insurgents.

VIRGINIA.

The Old Dominion Repudiates the Mongrel Party.

The White Man's Ticket Elected by 40,000 Majority.

Grant's Policy Overwhelmingly Defeated.

A Glorious Conservative Triumph.

RICHMOND, VA., July 7.—Up to 1 o'clock to-day dispatches received here show that Walker carries the State by over 40,000, and the Legislature by 40, on joint ballot.

The following Walker candidates for Congress are certainly elected: McKenzie, in Seventh district; Milne, in Sixth district; Gibson, in Eighth; Ridgeway, in Fifth, and Segar, Congressman at large.

The following Wells Congressmen are elected: Platte in the Second District, Porter in the Third, and Norton, colored, in the First.

All the telegrams this morning give overwhelming gains for Walker, so large as to divest the result of the interest of a doubt. The Walker men are assembled in the streets in great crowds cheering over the returns.

Nearly every telegram received here by either side shows large gains for Walker, and a serious split in the colored vote, which it was claimed, would be cast solid for Wells. The heaviest defection of colored men from the Wells ticket is in the southside counties, where the Walker men ran several colored men for the Legislature. In Charlotte, a very strong colored county, four hundred blacks voted for Walker.

In very few counties have the blacks polled their registered vote, while the whites everywhere have polled nearly their entire strength. In this legislative district the Walker men claim 3,000 majority, which gives them eleven members of the Legislature. It is estimated by an old politician here that Gov. Wells' defeat is the most decided that has occurred since the Presidential campaign of 1865.

The constitution, with the objectionable clauses expunged, is adopted by an overwhelming majority.

RICHMOND, July 7.—Walker's majority in forty-two counties is 27,000. All of Wells' strong counties are heard from. Those counties to be heard from will nearly double Walker's majority.

The city to-night presents the appearance of a Fourth-of-July night, with fire-works and cheering along the streets.

RICHMOND, July 7.—The State, according to latest returns, has gone by nearly 40,000 for Walker, and there is a Walker majority of 50 on joint ballot in the Legislature.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 7.—The election in this vicinity passed off quietly. Returns from Elizabeth City and county give Wells 1,285 majority, and Warwick county about 100.

Harris, the colored candidate for Lieutenant Governor on the Wells ticket, falls behind in the two counties some 30 votes.

ALEXANDRIA, July 7.—This city and county gives a Radical majority of 260. Seaton, colored, and Close, white, are elected to the Legislature. Snowden and Taylor, conservatives, are elected to the Senate. McKenzie's majority for Congress is estimated at from 4,000 to 5,000.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The following dispatch was sent this morning by the Chairman of the Walker State Executive Committee:

Richmond, July 7.—To President Grant—Mr. President: On behalf of the State Executive Committee of the Walker party, I congratulate you upon the triumph of your policy in Virginia. The gratitude of our people for your liberality is greatly enlivened by the overwhelming majority by which that policy prevails.

[Signed] R. T. DANIEL, Ch'n.

CINCINNATI.

Suicide—Fatal Accident—Drowned.

CINCINNATI, July 7.—Wash. Kemper, proprietor of a plumbing establishment, hung himself at his residence this evening.

Louis Shields, aged twelve years, was instantly killed at nine o'clock this evening by the fall of the lever of a transportation wagon on his head, with which he and two other boys were playing.

A boy nineteen years of age, a Spaniard by birth, late from New Orleans, was drowned in the Ohio this evening. He gave his name as Neal.

NEW ORLEANS.

The Sugar Seizures—The Grain Trade.

NEW ORLEANS, July 7.—A large quantity of the seized sugars of A. E. Contourie & Co. have been claimed by the Havana firm of Pleasonvilles(?) & Co. Contourie & Co. have suspended payment. Besides the sugar belonging to the latter firm under surveillance is a large quantity of molasses and liquors.

Heavy orders for No. 1 and 2 wheat are being received from France—more than can be filled here. Orders for 100,000 bushels of No. 1 have been received within a few days.

THE PACIFIC.

The Ways and Means Committee.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 7.—The Committee on Ways and Means after investigating the custom-house, mint, sub-treasury, and certain alleged improper transactions of the sub-treasury with the bank of California, report the former all right, and the charges against the latter foundless. The Committee are about to leave for Oregon, and perhaps Vancouver's Island.

Beta Theta Pi Convention.

COLUMBUS, O., July 7.—The National Convention of the Beta Theta Pi Literary fraternity is in session at the Supreme Court room in the capital. Nearly all the leading colleges and universities in the country are represented. Gen. R. W. Smith, of Chicago, is President and E. Maxwell, of the Indiana State University, is Secretary. The proceedings are secret, but an open session will be held to-morrow night in the Senate chamber when an oration will be pronounced by Dr. R. R. Stevens, A. M., of Cincinnati, and a poem by Rev. J. H. Lozier, A. M., of Indianapolis. A banquet will conclude the proceedings. Chicago will probably be selected for the next annual convention.

Ninth Army Corps Reunion.

PROVIDENCE, July 7.—The reunion of the Ninth Army Corps and Burnside Expedition was held at Rocky Point to-day and was in every respect successful. There was a very large gathering, including many distinguished officers. At the business meeting Gen. Burnside was re-elected President. Boston was selected as the place for holding its next reunion, and the 14th of September, 1870, as the time, being the anniversary of the battle of South Mountain.

Musical.

Madame Volpini is to take the place of de Murska at the Italian Opera, London. La Fontaine de Berny is the latest opera at the Comique, Paris. The words are by M. Alfred(?) Second, and the music by M. Nibelle. It is both pretty and funny, and contains much satire on the fashion of visiting mineral springs. Ambroise Thomas, the composer of "Hamlet," and Mr. Heugel, the publisher of the music, both went to London to see the first production there of the opera, which, under its Italianized name, is known as "Amleto." Petrella is composing for the theater of the little town of Lecco an opera on Manzoni's "Promessi Sposi," the libretto arranged by M. Ghislanzoni. Dr. Samuel Wesley, one of the leading English church composers of the present day, is a nephew of the celebrated John Wesley. Gounod's "Romeo" and Thomas' "Hamlet" are to be produced in the Czech language at Prague. Lablache's daughter, Madame Singer, has lately died, in her fortieth year. Sims Reeves is to give English opera at the Standard Theater, London, with Gustave Garcia as the baritone of the troupe. Hiller is to compose the oratorio for the next Birmingham festival. He still resides at Cologne. The acoustic properties of the new opera-house at Vienna are such that the pre-eminence is claimed for it over all opera-houses in the world. Parepa received $500 a day for singing at the Boston Jubilee, and Miss Phillips was paid for all her services $1,300.

☞ General Charles P. Stone, now of Goochland county, Va., has accepted the Conservative nomination for State Senator from the Fifth District. He declined a similar nomination a year ago.

NEW YORK.

Reports of the Financial and Commercial Markets.

Increasing Danger of a Money Panic.

Etc. Etc. Etc.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

MONETARY.

NEW YORK, July 7.—Money worked easier all day, and at the close was plenty at the legal rate of 7 per cent. There is no doubt that Mr. Boutwell will immediately become a large buyer of Federal bonds—say from three to ten millions. When the street became convinced of this everything took a buoyant turn, although no one seems to doubt that these expedients will have but a partial and temporary effect in affording relief to the money market and that the danger of a severe panic is increasing.

Gold advanced on the easy money market on the announcement that the leading drawers' rates for foreign exchange had been advanced to 110 for sixty days' bills, and to 110¾ for sight. At these rates there is a clear profit in exporting specie.

BONDS.

Government bonds closed more steady, but not active.

RAILWAY SHARES,

at an early hour in the evening, became strong and buoyant on account of the easier working of the money market. Dealings have been well distributed, but the largest were in New York Central, Michigan Southern, and Rock Island.

The rise in New York Central and Hudson has been assisted by the report that the terms for the consolidation of the two companies have been agreed upon, and will be published at no distant day. The closing prices were the highest of the day.

CURRENCY.

The currency movement to and from the center is small at the present time. We hear of no receipts yesterday, and only small shipments, the latter being principally to Cincinnati and Toledo.

OUR OWN MARKET REPORT.

Specially Telegraphed to the Courier-Journal.

BREADSTUFFS.

NEW YORK, July 7.—Wheat opened much depressed under the decline in gold and farther advance asked in ocean freights, but with a favorable turn in both these matters and some speculation the close was brisk and firmer. Prime spring $1 47@1 48 for No. 2 and $1 53 for No. 1, but the strength was mostly speculative. Corn was weakened by the better weather report.

PROVISIONS.

All hog products continue quite neglected and prices nominal: 150 tierces pickled hams sold at 16c.

FREIGHTS.

Forty-five thousand bushels wheat to Liverpool by sail at 8d.

GROCERIES.

Coffee quiet; Rio 15¼@22c. Sugar heavy; fair to prime grocery 11¼@12¼c.

LIVE STOCK.

Beef cattle—Only one car load of fresh cattle arrived, and the market closed firm at yesterday's prices—14@16c for medium to extra, with a few at 16¼@16½c.

Sheep—Receipts 1,500; market firmer at 4¼@6¾c. Lambs 8¼@11¼c.

Swine—Receipts 2,961; dull at 9¼@9¾c. City dressed 11¼@11¾c.

[To the Associated Press.]

INFECTED PORTS.

NEW YORK, July 7.—The Board of Health to-day declared Havana and Matanzas infected ports. This subjects vessels therefrom to rigid quarantine.

THE FILIBUSTERS.

The filibuster tugs Cool, Mabie and Chase were to-day bonded in $14,000 and released by the U. S. Marshal.

The examination of Gen. Goicuria was continued to-day. The informer, French, had a narrow escape from summary treatment after the adjournment of court by a large crowd of Cuban sympathizers. Marshal Barlow was compelled to smuggle him out of the building by a rear door and well guarded.

INDIANA.

The following patents were issued to Indianians during the week ending on the 29th of June:

Railroad car-heater—De Witt C. Chapman, Noblesville.

Antedated June 17, 1869—Coal-stove—Oscar F. Mayhew, Indianapolis.

Shingle machine—Adam G. Ritz, Elizabethtown, and John B. Carter, Heartsville.

Steam engine governor—Charles A. Conde, Indianapolis.

Harrow and cultivator combined—W. R. Cummings, McCutchenville.

Tile machine—Samuel Mattix and James McPherson, Clinton county.

Hay-fork—F. L. Morrison, New Albany.

Combined seed-sower, harrow, and roller—Edwin A. Barton, Booneville.

Soda fountain—James W. Chapman, Madison.

Draw-bar—Wenzel Kotsum, Aurora.

The Marion Chronicle says that manufacturing establishments representing capital to the amount of $1,000,000 have been driven from that place by the hoggish folly of real estate owners, who would not sell them sites at a fair valuation.

VANDERBURG.

John Watts, the "fancy man" of one Mollie Manning, who killed a young man named George Slaughter, a visitor to the bagnio of which she is proprietress, at Evansville, some time since, was on Tuesday convicted of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to the penitentiary for life.

TIPPECANOE.

Monday morning about 11 o'clock, two little sons of Mr. Bringham, who lives at No. 143 Brown street, near the corner of Eleventh—Johnny, aged thirteen, and Tommy, aged seven or eight years—threw a fire-cracker into a flour barrel in which they had placed a lot of powder, and leaned over to watch the effect, which they observed to their satisfaction, the whole pile exploding, singing their hair and burning and blackening their faces and forehead. It was thought that one had lost the sight of both, and the other of one of his eyes, but they could both see a little to-day, and it is hoped the accident will not be so serious in its effects after all.

The new Covington coal continues to arrive at the rate of about a boat load per day. It is more than coming up to the most enthusiastic prophecies made with regard to it. It is almost an identical formation with the "Brazil" or Clay county coal, which has long been so popular here. It burns all up to ashes, and is perfectly free from the clinker, and rubbish which has almost abolished the Danville coal from family use. It was tested informally a week or so ago, at the oil mills, for steam making purposes, and in an eight and a third days' run demonstrated a gain of about twenty-five per cent, burning about that much longer than the same amount of Danville coal.

MARION.

Yesterday morning the body of an unknown man was taken from White river, just below Garner's Ford, on the Crawfordsville road. The body evidently had been in the water ten or twelve days, and was so much discolored as to render identification uncertain, and no one appeared before the coroner's jury who knew him. Deceased was a medium-sized man, of middle age, and plainly dressed. The remains were interred by the coroner.

A good many small boys became intoxicated at the German picnic Sunday, and one such was found lying by the roadside in an insensible condition, but suffering as from a fit. Restoratives were applied when he was brought to town, and his sufferings were relieved for the moment, though he was too much intoxicated to walk.—[Ind. Mirror, 6.

FOUNTAIN.

On the 3d of August the people of Fountain county are to vote on the proposition to donate one hundred thousand dollars to the building of the Terre Haute and Attica railroad.

MARSHALL.

An alligator has been discovered in Kooner's Lake, Marshall county—supposed to have escaped from a menagerie.

VIGO.

The Terre Haute Journal of the 6th says:

"A few blackberries have appeared in market.

"New wheat will open at from 90c to $1 per bushel.

"The hay crop will be the largest ever known in this region.

"Six head of beef cattle recently netted one of our farmers the snug sum of $569."

Mushrooms of gigantic size and extraordinary flavor have been found growing by hundreds of thousands all around Cheyenne. A correspondent saw one that weighed one pound, was twenty-one inches in circumference, and seven in diameter. The stem was two inches thick and five inches long. When prepared for cooking, the meat was thirteen inches from one rim to the other, and from one to two and a half inches thick. They are delicious in flavor and tenderness.

Extensive fires are raging in Washington Territory, between Montesano and Hun[illegible], which have destroyed several miles of telegraph line, bridges, houses and other property. Fires were also burning in the neighborhood of St. Helena, Oregon.

FOREIGN.

[BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.]

ENGLAND.

TRANSFORMATION OF THE IRISH CHURCH BILL.

LONDON, July 7.—The Daily News says the Irish Church bill will leave the House of Lords with a very different character from that with which it entered, and much less acceptable to the country. It will be quite impossible for the Commons to accept the amendments made by the Peers, and it will be their duty to restore the bill to its original form. The Lords have done their best to spoil the measure they prudently abstained from rejecting, and the Commons must transform the deformed.

The London Times, commenting on last night's debate, says: By their last act the House of Lords have completed the transformation of the ministerial scheme. They have refused by a majority of seven to approve the clause appropriating the surplus funds of the church, and have preferred to reserve the question for future consideration. The meaning of this vote is not obscure. The Duke of Argyle condemned it by anticipation as an attempt to reverse the vote by which the Duke of Cleveland's amendment proposing concurrent endowment was rejected, and, although we agree with the Marquis of Salisbury that Lord Cairns can scarcely have provisions for the Catholic priests at heart, we must acknowledge the justice of the Duke of Argyle's general conclusion that the vote unquestionably reverses in spirit, if not in form, the decision against the Duke of Cleveland's scheme.

The Times believes the country is ready and willing to support the grant for ecclesiastical residences to the Catholics and Presbyterians. If the opportunity to make it is rejected it will be because the governing power, being unable to rise above the catch-words of party, dare not look openly and courageously at the truth.

KNIGHTHOOD.

Sir Jas. York Scarlett has been made a Knight of the Grand Cross of the Bath and Lord Monck has been made a Knight of the Star of India.

TELEGRAPHIC MONOPOLY.

The telegraph purchase bill, now before the House of Commons, proposes to raise seven millions pounds sterling in bonds for the purchase of the lines and to make the service a monopoly, to go into existence the 1st of January, 1870.

NEW MARKET RACES.

NEWMARKET, July 7.—The Midsummer stakes were won by Baron Rothschild's colt by Sim Whiffler, and the Exeter stakes by Mr. Pryor's filly by King of Trumps.

BAVARIA.

CIRCULAR ON THE ECUMENICAL COUNCIL.

MUNICH, July 7.—Prime Minister Prince Hohenlohe has issued a circular to foreign powers on the Ecumenical Council. He warns the Governments of the principal dangers they ought to guard against, and particularizes the decision which the Council may announce in regard to the infallibility of the Pope, and the disposition it may make of the questions of church property, and other points likely to come up of an essentially political character. He believes that all the States having Catholic subjects are intimately concerned in the proceedings of the council, and ought to take a common attitude. He suggests that it might be well for those powers to hold a conference and not leave the council in doubt of their position in regard to its discussions.

THE CRAIG-SPRAGUE DIFFICULTY.

A New Trial Refused—Elisha to Pay Amanda only $40,000.

[From the Chicago Post.]

The following is the decision of Judge Wilcox, given on Saturday, upon the motion of the defendant in the Craig-Sprague breach of promise case, for a new trial:

The Judge took up the several objections of the defendant's counsel as to whether the verdict should be quashed, and dealt with them [illegible] that the verdict for $100,000 was against law and the evidence in the case, the court held that the verdict was not excessive or illegal, as such a one, on similar evidence, had been held good by the Superior Court. With reference to the second, to the effect that the verdict was against the instructions of the Court, the Judge held that the objection was based upon the defendant not having been allowed to depose to his pecuniary condition at the trial. If such had been permitted, it would give the defendant an opportunity to defeat the plaintiff's action, and the terms of the contract, which he was bound to fulfill, by committing a wrong and then taking advantage of it. To the fourth objection, namely, requiring the defendant to testify about the girl whom he had as servant, the court ruled that it was proper to cross-examine him, and show that he was living with and supporting her, and hence was able to support a wife. Alluding to the fifth objection why the verdict should be set aside, which was, in effect, that the court refused to hear the reply of Dr. Beck, as to whether the defendant's attorney knew before he came to the trial what he had to depose, the court held that Beck was Sprague's witness, and that the answer, either way, would not affect the case. Alluding to the sixth objection, namely, that of closing the case before the testimony of Beck had been concluded, the court said that he should not compel a witness to sp[eak] what he knew. In dealing with the seventh objection, which was based upon the court's permitting Garrel to testify after the case had been closed, the Judge held that it was a matter of discretion with the court.

The court then took up the question of excessive damages, as it referred directly to the present suit. He stated that courts would rarely ever interfere or set aside a verdict of a jury in an action of this nature, unless it clearly appeared the verdict was the result of undue influence, prejudice or corruption; that in this case there was no appearance of any corruption on the part of the jury, and no claim of such. There appeared to be no undue influence, but he was not prepared to say there was no prejudice; the minds of the jury must have been prejudiced by the course the defendant's counsel assumed for their client by holding him up to be a miserable and unprincipled wretch. The court concluded by asking Mr. Tourtelotte, of the counsel for Miss Craig, if he would remit $60,000, and the court thereupon entered a remitter of the amount, leaving the verdict to stand $40,000, and overruled the motion for a new trial, entering judgment on the verdict of $40,000.

KENTUCKY FAIRS.

When and Where they Will be Held.

Below we give a partial list of Agricultural Fairs in Kentucky for the current year:

Lincoln County Fair, near Stanford, 29th and 30th of July.

Jessamine Fair, near Nicholasville, August 4th, 5th and 6th.

Scott County Fair, at Georgetown, commencing August 17th.

Salvisa Stock Fair, near Salvisa, Mercer county, August 17th, and continues four days.

Montgomery and Bath Stock Society, at Mt. Sterling, August 17th, and continuing three days.

Shelby Fair begins August 24th, and continues four days.

North Kentucky, at Florence, commencing August 31st, and continuing five days.

Marion County, at Lebanon, August 31st, and continuing five days.

Mercer County, at Harrodsburg, September 7th, and continuing four days.

State Fair, at Louisville, commencing September 13th, and continuing six days.

The Bowling Green Fair commences September 14th, and continues four days.

Central Kentucky, at Danville, September 14th, and continuing four days.

Union Agricultural Association of Mason and Bracken, September 14th, 15th, 16th, and 17th.

Campbell County, at Alexandria, commencing September 21st, continuing five days.

Kentucky Agricultural and Mechanical, at Lexington, commencing on Tuesday, 28th of September, and continuing five days.

STINGING.

Sickles Transit Gloria.

[From the New York World.]

The case of Daniel E. Sickles displays in an eminent degree the effect of the sentimentalism of some phases of the doctrine of the reformatory powers of government. In semi-civilized countries, like France and England, when a man is a notorious scoundrel he is put under lock and key; but in this country we manage things more wisely—we try to reform him. What is more likely to reform a rascal than to hold up before him the prospect of at one time filling some fat and moral Government office? How better can the Sixth ward be regenerated than by telling it that, like Rienzi's Rome, its "sons shall walk with princes?" Never catch a rogue and hang him, for by such a proceeding the world may be deprived of a future Butler or Sickles, regenerated, washed white, respectable, and rich—the mud all scraped from him and thrown upon us. The individual is saved from disgrace and contumely, and we, his constituents, who from our great number can more easily bear shame than one man can bear it, generously take all the odium upon ourselves. Great are the powers of reformatory measures—especially of this sort.

☞ Eight counties in Iowa have one-armed soldiers for Recorders; namely, Appanoose, Eugene C. Haynes; Decatur, Wm. J. Sullivan; Guthrie, Godfrey Jerne(?); Iowa, M. W. Stever; Monroe, Calvin Barnard; Warren, Miles W. Judkins; Washington, Thomas Rowan; Webster, David R. Taylor. Mitchell county has a one-armed Treasurer, Charles Sweeney.

OHIO.

The Democratic State Convention.

Gen. W. S. Rosecrans Nominated for Governor.

Defense of the Late General Assembly.

Arraignment of Radical Despotism and Corruption.

Etc. Etc. Etc.

COLUMBUS, O., July 7.—The Democratic State Convention met to-day at 10 A. M. at the Opera House. The usual committees were appointed, and the convention took a recess till 2 P. M.

The Democratic State Convention met at 2 P. M., and organized with Hon. P. Van Trump as President.

Gen. W. S. Rosecrans was nominated for Governor on the second ballot.

The other nominations are:

Lieutenant Governor, T. J. Godfrey, of Mercer.

Supreme Judge, W. J. Gilmore, of Preble.

Treasurer of State, Stephen Buhrer, of Cleveland.

Attorney General, Col. J. M. Connell, of Fairfield.

Board of Public Works, Ben Churchill, of Hamilton.

The State Executive Committee located at the capital are Allen G. Thurman, Jacob Reinhard, Geo. W. Meeker and R. P. L. Baber.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That exemption from tax of over twenty-five million dollars in Government bonds and securities is unjust to the people and ought not to be tolerated, and that we are opposed to any appropriation for payment of interest on public bonds until they are made subject to taxation.

Resolved, That the claims of bondholders, that the bonds which were bought with greenbacks and the principal of which is, by law, payable in currency, should nevertheless be paid in gold, is unjust and extortionate, and if persisted in will inevitably force upon the people the question of repudiation.

Resolved, That we denounce the high protective tariff which was designed only in the interest of the New England manufacturers; that said tariff is also by its enormous impositions on salt, sugar, tea, coffee, and necessaries, undeniably oppressive, especially upon the people of the west, and that we demand its repeal and the substitution of another based upon revenue principles alone upon the closest possible approximation of absolute free trade.

Resolved, That the Democratic party of the United States have always been permanently friendly to the rights and interests of the laboring man; that they are in favor of a limited number of hours in all manufacturing workshops, hours dictated by the physical and mental well-being of the laborer; that they favor the most liberal laws in regard to homestead and homestead exemption from sale and execution; that they are also in favor of liberal grants of land from the public domain to the actual settler without any cost, and are opposed to the donation of them to swindling railroad corporations; and that they are generally friendly to the system of measures advocated by the labor and industrial Congresses; and we pledge the Democratic party, if restored to power, to exercise their influence in giving them practical application.

Resolved, That the [illegible] Hayes and Lee upon the doings of the late General Assembly are false in fact, malicious in spirit, and unworthy of gentlemen occupying their elevated positions.

Resolved, That the late General Assembly were called upon to make large and extraordinary appropriations to rebuild the burned lunatic asylum; to provide a reform school for girls and construct a new blind asylum; to make appropriations to pay over $80,000 of a judgment obtained in the Supreme Court of the State in favor of the Life Insurance and Trust Company, and to meet a deficiency of over $500,000 of the preceding Republican Legislature, all of which, together with the extra compensation paid to [illegible] Legislature, were [illegible] without an increase of the State levy, and the appropriations in the aggregate were much less than that of the preceding Republican Legislature, without abstracting $800,000 from the relief fund for the maimed and disabled soldiers and their families.

Resolved, That we hereby return our thanks to the Fifty-eighth General Assembly for the economical expenditures in the administration of the State government, and for the exposal of the wholesale frauds in the erection of State buildings, whereby the people were swindled out of half a million of dollars by the negligence of Republican State officials and the dishonesty of the same.

Resolved, That it is the right of each State to decide for itself who shall possess the elective franchise within it; that the attempt to regulate suffrage in Ohio by means of the so-called fifteenth constitutional amendment is subversive of the principles of the Federal Constitution.

Resolved, That the policy of legislation of the Radical party directly tend to destroy all the reserved rights of the States and convert the republic into a consolidated despotism; and that whether such despotism be exercised by an Emperor, a President or a Congress, the result would be fatal to liberty and good government; that consolidation in this concentrating aggregate capital over the lives, liberty and the prosperity of the toiling masses.

Resolved, That we denounce the national banking system as one of the worst outgrowths of the bonded debt which unnecessarily increased the burden of the people thirty million of dollars annually, and that we demand its immediate repeal.

Resolved, That the trial and sentence to death by a military commission of a citizen of Texas, not in the military or naval service, when the civil courts were in the unobstructed exercise of their functions in that State, and in the time of profound peace, and the approval of that sentence by President Grant, are violations of the most sacred rights of American citizens, guaranteed by their constitutions, State and Federal, and deserves and should receive the severest condemnation of every lover of liberty and constitutional government.

Resolved, That the numerous palpable and highhanded usurpations of the party in power, and their many public and private acts of tyranny, trampling under foot the civil law and the guarantees of the Constitution; their continuing to deprive sovereign States of representation in Congress, and to govern States by mere military rule, show them to be the party of despotism and unworthy of the confidence and support of a free people.

Resolved, That we extend the right hand of fellowship to and recognize as brethren [illegible] who will unite with us in rescuing the Government from the unworthy hands into which it has fallen, and we pledge the united and cordial support of the 250,000 Democrats of Ohio whom we represent to the ticket nominated by this convention and presented by us to the suffrages of the people of Ohio.

Democratic Senatorial Convention at Litchfield—Hon. W. L. Conklin Nominated.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

At a Democratic Convention held at the court-house in Litchfield, Ky., on Monday, the 5th day of July, 1869, for the purpose of nominating a candidate to represent the counties of Breckinridge, Grayson and Edmonson in the next Senate of Kentucky—

On motion, Lafayette Green, of Grayson county, was elected President of the Convention, and Daniel P. Haxton, of the county of Breckinridge was appointed Secretary.

On motion of Frank Frass, it was resolved that W. C. York, of Edmonson, Ed. Thomas, of Grayson, and G. W. Beard, of Breckinridge, be appointed a committee to determine the number of votes each county should be entitled to in the Convention—

Who after some time reported that the county of Breckinridge should be entitled to 12 votes, Grayson 8, and Edmonson 3 votes.

Nominations being in order, James H. Bassett, of Breckinridge, nominated the Hon. Wm. L. Conklin, of Grayson; W. C. York, of Edmonson, nominated P. F. Edwards, of Edmonson; and no other person being placed in nomination the convention proceeded to ballot by counties, to wit:

Breckinridge—For W. L. Conklin 12 votes.
Grayson—W. L. Conklin, 8 votes.
Edmonson—P. F. Edwards, 3 votes.

It appearing that W. L. Conklin had received a majority of all the votes cast, on motion of W. C. York, of Edmonson, the nomination of W. L. Conklin was declared unanimous.

On motion of Ed. Thomas, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we indorse the action of the Democratic State Central Committee in placing James W. Tate on the ticket as the Democratic candidate for re-election to the office of State Treasurer.

W. L. Conklin being called for came forward and accepted the nomination, and made a telling speech to the Convention.

P. F. Edwards and W. C. York, of Edmonson, both made speeches, pledging their county for the nominee of the Convention.

On motion, it was resolved that the proceedings of this Convention be sent to the Courier-Journal for publication, and thereupon the meeting adjourned.

L. GREEN, Pres't.

D. P. Haxton, Sec'y.

☞ Among the recent deaths here are those of E. Hesse, the well-known historical painter, and M. Reine de St. Felix D'Amoureux, who was better known in the literary world under the name of Jules de St. Felix. Hesse was a pupil of Baron Gros, and was one of the last representatives of the school of the Empire.

☞ That great dresser, Worth, the famous man-milliner, or "dress critic" as he styles himself, of Paris, is said to hold in his portfolio any amount of I O U's of the most prominent women of that capital.

WALES.

Justin McCarthy on the Future King of England—Albert Edward Sifted.

[From the Independent.]

Enter, if you please, with me, just for once, the stalls of the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden, London. Let us suppose—it may be essential to our present purpose—that Mdlle. Pauline Lucca is the principal songstress of the occasion. Look at that large box on your right—and, of course, on the left of the stage. It is full of people. In the front are two or three young women, in very, very low-necked dresses. In front, also, is one young man. He has a large, fair, fat face, with heavy features. His fair hair already thinning; there is even a suggestion of baldness about it. He is a very dull-looking young man. If he were of your class or mine, people would say he was a stupid, vulgar-looking person. He displays an immense shirt front, on which presently (and when Mdlle. Lucca is not singing) his heavy chain descends. Is he lost in reverie? Has the music borne away on its wings his enraptured soul? No! The heavy young man is asleep. One of the young women by his side gives him a gentle, pleasant push, and laughs; and he opens his eyes; raises his head off the vast shirt front, and, being like most fat persons, rather good-humored, he also laughs. But if the principal singer does not come on soon again, he presently falls into another doze. He is a great admirer of some singing, however. He is enthusiastic about Lucca, claps for her, waits to the very last to see her as she is called before the curtain, and has evidently a very high appreciation of her gifts and genius. The lady with the bright eyes who sits near him was very pretty once; but a long attack of illness has, true to say, made sad work with her beauty. The other girls have nothing to boast of. I think the lowness of their dresses is the thing one most remarks about them. But the young man—did you ever see anything heavier and stupider than that fat, rather handsome face? Well he is England's future king; he will one day, if unkind fate does not interfere, be Albert Edward the First. He is the Prince of Wales, and has come with his wife and sisters to hear the singing of the saucy, spoiled, gifted little lady from Berlin, who once had the honor of being photographed in one *carte* with the great Count von Bismarck himself, to the immense and utterly groundless alarm and indignation of some of the Court's more pious admirers.

"God bless the Prince of Wales" is a popular song in England. Well, God bless him, surely. Indeed, he has, one would think, as many worldly blessings already as mortal man could well desire. Meanwhile, he wants more money from the English people; and it seems that the English government do not much like to ask the people for it, and so the Prince's royal mother has agreed to make him an extra allowance out of her own rather liberal means. I confess that I do not think the country has much reason to be proud of the Prince of Wales. He is a remarkably dull young man. When he was to make anything of a public speech, it is generally understood that Arthur Helps, author of "Friends in Council" (and who has a well-paid office as clerk of the Council,) does up the little orations for him, and that the duteous Prince gets them off by heart. Two or three years ago the Prince made a speech in presiding over the banquet of the Royal Literary Fund (I think,) in which there was introduced quite a neat and appreciative little allusion to Thackeray, then not long dead; and literary people were much whispered about. But Arthur Helps does not write all the speeches; or, if he does, the Prince improves them with little touches of his own. I remember, for instance, a speech of his some two years ago, in which he illustrated the advantages of education in modern languages by declaring that he found during his own travels the greatest comfort in being able to speak the vernacular of a country; and I hardly think the world is indebted to Arthur Helps for that original and striking contribution to the philosophy of education. I perceive too [illegible] he has just been making a speech at a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, in which he told his hearers that "you cannot form so full an idea of foreign countries by reading of them in books as you can by visiting them yourselves;" and I do not recognize much of Arthur Help's style in that proposition either.

No, the Prince of Wales is certainly not a man of genius. Nor is he a man of very refined taste. He is fond of the [illegible] common to places which are in London called "Music Halls," and that, I take it, is conclusive with regard to his artistic tastes. Not finding it convenient to visit the music halls frequently in person, where a loyal and grateful people would probably recognize and applaud their future king, he once took to having the principal comic singers (dreary with their presence) brought to Marlborough House, his own residence, to delight him with their melody. There is nothing particularly objectionable in a moral sense about the singing of these people; but it is low, silly, stupid, vulgar to the last degree—and the Prince of Wales likes it. Of course, he is no worse than other great personages in this way. It is not long since a coarse woman named Theresa, with the voice of a fish-fag and the grace of a gorilla, was delighting imperial ears with her suggestive strains. When the Duc de Morny (who if not a prince, was at least the son of a queen and half brother of an emperor) was on his dying bed, Mdlle. Theresa was summoned to sing for him, and did thus appropriately and tenderly prepare him for eternity. So that the Prince of Wales, after all, is no worse in matters of taste than some of his neighbors. The Prince is very fond of the theater—not the dull, solemn stage where high classic tragedy, Shakspeare and that sort of thing, may be seen; but the bright, small theaters, whose audience consists much more of men than women, while the performers, on the other hand, number far more women than men. These are the places which the Prince of Wales most frequents—and where, of course, the Princess never goes. There he does not drop asleep. His mind is not overtaxed. His eyes are pleased. The actresses are generally dressed as pages, or else wear clothing so scant that it hardly amounts to anything; and an edified public reads every other day that the Prince of Wales last night visited this or that little theater, and saw Miss Godiva or Mademoiselle Toutenue in some of her favorite parts. While the Princess of Wales was suffering in her long, long illness, the Prince went very often to these pleasant places of entertainment. That constant watching and nursing wearies a man very much; and, of course, he needs a little relaxation.

Scandal, of course, says many things about the Prince of Wales which it would be out of the question to mention here. I certainly do not believe half or quarter of what is said about him. Things are told, which if they were true, would make him out a far worse man than even George the Fourth. When the Prince is in Paris, this sort of scandal follows him there. His name is jeeringly mentioned in connection with that of some notorious actress or audacious woman of fashion. Both in London and Paris, the admiration—perhaps an entirely harmless and merely tasteless admiration—for the performances of too famous Mdlle. Schneider gave rise to [illegible] end of hint, and sneer, and story. [illegible] the Duke of Edinburgh [illegible] received the bullet of the assassin [illegible] Australia, he went with his brother, the Prince of Wales, the very first night of his arrival in London, to see one of the most audacious of Mdlle. Schneider's performances at the St. James Theater. This was probably the best notion the royal brothers could form of a thanksgiving performance for the act of mercy which had preserved the life of the younger.

When such things are done, it is obvious that scandal becomes inevitable. It is not necessary to attach any importance to the vast majority of the abominable stories which are eagerly told and greedily listened to in England about the Prince of Wales. Many of these stories must be false; most of them probably, are mere conjecture and scandalous gossip. But it would be hardly possible to convince any one living in London that the future king of England is not a man of coarse, gross, sensuous, and stupid nature. People say that his ways are a serious source of trouble to his royal mother, who has a quick temper of her own—during the Hyde Park exhibition of 1851, she publicly boxed the ears of the Prince of Wales, then a little boy, in one of the courts of the Crystal Palace. One could wish that, were it only for her sake, her eldest son might turn out well, and make a decent sovereign one of these days, and have at least the respect of his subjects, if not the enthusiastic admiration of historians. But recalling to memory that heavy, soulless, sensuous face; remembering what one sees and knows of his tastes, and habits and companionships, one cannot but think that the reign of the future king of England, now Prince of Wales, will be a sore trial to the fading loyalty of the English people.

Sir Walter Scott's Sepulcher.

Stranger than all about Abbotsford is the selection of his place of burial. Had he been entombed at Edinburgh, Abbotsford or Westminster Abbey, or even at Melrose, there would have seemed to have been a fitness about it. Scott selected Dryburgh Abbey, a monastery in ruins, and there is his tomb. A long ride from Abbotsford—a ride for which the scenery affords no compensation, the face of the country bare of trees for miles, with scarcely a house—brings you to the river. On its margin the carriages are left. Stepping upon the stone of the river into the boat, a small one, rowed by a young man with oars that seem to be antediluvian, you cross the river, and on foot over a dusty pathway for about a mile, and Dryburgh Abbey, a ruined desolation, comes in sight. It is a well kept ruin, but still a ruin. A canopy of brick and stone constitutes the mausoleum of the great dramatist. A huge door of iron grates keeps sacrilege out [illegible] Scotch granite coffer, with a cover with beveled edges, mark the spot where the dust of Scott reposes. The granite is finely polished, and bears his name, age, titles and those of his death. Similar tombs, but similar in appearance, mark the spot where his wife and son repose. The whole thing seems mean and poor, and unworthy of Walter Scott. We turned sadly from the mausoleum with the wish that Scott's tomb was elsewhere and the spot more worthy of his fame. His town house in Edinburgh, which he called his den, above a stout, well-finished dwelling, finely situated, remains as Scott left it. But this belongs more properly to Edinburgh.

☞ A Pharmaceutical Congress, to which all civilized nations are invited to send representatives, is to take place at Vienna in September.

NEW ALBANY.

Newcomb's minstrels will be at the Opera House to-night.

The proceedings of the Criminal Court yesterday were void of interest.

Mayor Hart advertises for proposals for the improvement of Lafayette street between Market and Spring.

The exhibition at St. Mary's Hall by the children of St. Mary's German Catholic school is to be repeated this evening.

A false alarm of fire was caused yesterday morning by some one ringing the bell for the Marshal who did not understand the signals.

Several of the Gipsies got drunk yesterday and had a fight near Upper Vincennes street. Some claret was drawn, but little damage done.

A fellow was up before Mayor Hart yesterday for obtaining tobacco and whisky from a woman under false pretences. He was ordered to pay the aforesaid female forty cents.

The hull of the new steamer being built for the Tennessee river trade, by Mr. Billy Jones, was launched yesterday afternoon. Her dimensions are as follows—length 155 feet, beam 28 feet, and 4 feet hold.

Messrs. Duff & Co. are making one hundred car axles for the Ohio Falls Car Works at Jeffersonville. The works of this establishment are to be extended, and two additional [illegible] hammers are to be placed therein.

JEFFERSONVILLE.

JEFFERSONVILLE, June 7.

Persons desiring to purchase the Courier-Journal will always find it at the post-office news stand.

Mr. Frederick Roup, who had his leg amputated nine days ago, is progressing well, and if he has no bad luck he will soon be out of all danger.

Mayor Sparks advertises for proposals for the paving and guttering of the alley parallel with the river, running from Spring to Wall, between Chestnut and Maple.

In addition to the marriage license mentioned in yesterday's issue, the following have been granted since Saturday: James Phillips to Hannah E. Murphy, and Nelson F. Hood to Maggie Horton.

A little boy named Charles Goedal, aged eleven years, while playing with some other boys on a coalboat above Port Fulton, on Tuesday evening, fell into the river and was drowned. A man named Jesse Cook stripped and jumped in after him, but the poor little fellow was sucked beneath the boat before any help could be extended to him. It was reported that one of the boys shoved him in the river, but the statement is erroneous. All endeavors to recover the body proved futile up to yesterday.

The adage of Jesus Christ that "a prophet is not without honor except in his own country," uttered over eighteen hundred years ago, has been verified over and over again in different countries and climes. Jeffersonville is no exception to the rule. She has her sadnesses and pharisees who grumble either at gluttony or asceticism. This is strongly shown by the report of the School Trustees to the Council, which was read by Dr. N. Field before the Common Council on Tuesday night. The following is a copious abstract from the report: "There are three grades of schools—primary, secondary and high. There are four schools in the primary department, with an average attendance last session of 319 pupils. There are enroled in this department 379 pupils, all of whom have received more or less instruction during the scholastic year just ended. It will be seen that over fifty per cent. have been absent, which is caused by their friends requiring them at home, bad weather, infantile epidemics, and other causes. There is but one secondary school. It has 185 enrollments. The average attendance has been 83. Ninety-five names are on the rolls of the High School; but there was only an average attendance of 47." After speaking of the prejudice against the schools, the report enumerates the following branches of studies taught in the High School, viz: "English grammar completed, ancient and modern geography completed, arithmetic completed, modern and ancient history, physiology, rhetoric, logic, algebra, geometry, botany, philosophy, geology, astronomy, chemistry, trigonometry, surveying, Latin and Greek." The report continues: "Yet we are told that our public schools are of no account. People have said, and citizens are made to believe, that we are entirely wanting in school facilities, and of course they conclude that Jeffersonville is an unsuitable place for those who have children to educate. Some of our respectable citizens, who ought to know better, indorse and reiterate these stereotyped falsehoods, and thus help degrade and dishonor not only the schools but themselves. For the schools of any town or city are a fair representative of the intelligence and [illegible] this senseless clamor against our public schools is aggravated by the fact that the persons most in the habit of it know nothing about them. They have never visited them, nor attended any examinations, or made any effort to inform themselves on the subject. They are content to murmur, complain, and stigmatize as worthless and incompetent; and, after all, the most common excuse for this stupid and shameless tirade against our schools is that we employ female teachers instead of males, asserting as a matter of course that the former are unfitted to the business of teaching schools. If we should select men, and they undertake to punish disobedience, they are not unfrequently threatened or assaulted for so doing. Experience proves that women are just as competent to instruct and govern schools as men. Of the 150,000 teachers in the United States, 112,500 are females. The city of Boston has 563 female and 88 male teachers. New York city has 2,205 females and 173 males. Ohio has 13,220 female and 884 male teachers. These female teachers receive about one-half the salaries of male teachers having the same qualifications." The report submitted the following synopsis of the teachers' report: "Statement of the Jeffersonville schools for the year beginning September 1st, 1868, and ending June 18th, 1869. Total number of children enumerated 1,612, children admitted into primary schools 979, do in secondary and high schools 200; total 1,183. Average attendance in the primary schools, 315; do high and secondary, 115. Graded schools, 3; primary schools, 4. There have been 200 days in the year in which school has been taught. Teachers in the primary school, 3; high and secondary, 4. Compensation of teachers in the primary department per day, $1 63¼; in high and secondary schools, males $3 33, females $2 [illegible]." The above report shows the alarming fact that but a fraction over 50 per cent. of the scholastic population attend school, deducting 25 per cent. for those attending private pay schools.

OUR AMBASSADOR.

Mr. Motley as a "Howling Swell" and Lady-Killer.

[From the London Correspondent of the New York Telegram.]

Sitting in the thick of [illegible] ladies in one of the galleries, and by the [illegible] was His Excellency [illegible] most beautiful of them [illegible] Monday, he was alluded to by Earl Granville as testifying by his presence to the interest attaching to the proceedings of the House of Lords. Mr. Motley was the only gentleman in the ladies galleries—it [illegible], of course, he was the subject of many remarks. His extremely gentlemanly bearing and self-possession were universally allowed; and I understand he was decided, by the rightful judges, to be the best looking Ambassador that has been sent to St. James for many a year. He is a courtier in his manners, and as much at home in the circle of royalty as in the literary set which gathered round him last week at Mr. Dickens'. His diplomatic difficulties may be great, but his social advantages are immense. Never, probably, did an Ambassador run in risk of more flattery for his personal achievements; and in this the reader may discern, if he will, the altered relations of literature to society.

The Sulks.

The sulky being sometimes wears a depressed, spiritless, and utterly dejected appearance, as though crushed and heart-broken by long-continued oppression; sometimes a heavy, displeased, dragging step, and a black and lowering brow are the chief signs which indicate the disturbance within, and the form of vengeance which is to be taken in respect of it. The latter is the masculine type; the former is, properly speaking, feminine. It is a curious, and, to some, will appear an unaccountable circumstance, that in sulkiness a woman is more often possessed with a dumb devil than is a man. Sulkiness is visible even in the nursery, where it exists, so to speak, in the form of a bud; but it is merely an outbreak of bad temper, for at that age a child has not learned the method of using it as an instrument with which to punish his playmate. And the wisest way is to leave it entirely unnoticed, to "efface" the offender, as the French say, until there is an obvious return to more amiable disposition. But boys and girls soon learn to estimate the power of sulkiness, either by practice or endurance, and a large school is the best check on a despotism of this kind. Sulkiness is not a tyranny which can be safely exercised in society at large, and it is commonly reserved for private or home exhibition. The smaller the circle the more concentrated its forces; in a family, in a house, in a room, the power of sulkiness oppresses, searches and pervades every corner of it. In peace-making, sulkiness is a deplorable blunder. Smile or strike, or smile and strike, too, if that seems more advisable; but no good ever follows a sullen enmity, which chills, discomforts, and often actually destroys love. Even the simulated sulkiness, that footless vengeance, which consists in pouting coldness, is an experiment full of danger, and in the worst possible taste. But if between lovers it is a blunder, in married life it is simply the greatest madness of which a human being can be guilty. There they are, man and woman yoked together like goats, and as the countryman justly observed, "that's been a trouble to more than goats," and if either of them is endowed with the faculty of persistent sulkiness, one shudders to think of the life the other one may be made to lead.

☞ The next election occurs in Virginia on the 6th of July. It is for State officers and Congressmen. Kentucky, Alabama, Tennessee, and Montana elect in August; Vermont and Maine in September; Colorado, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Iowa, and California in October; and New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Minnesota, and Wisconsin in November. Mississippi and Texas will probably hold elections in August.

☞ The London correspondent of a Prussian paper describes how the turf has degenerated in England, as well as the breed of horses. He says that not only do Prussian coach-horses most successfully compete with English ones at Paris, but it has even come to pass that English dealers are in the habit of going thither on purpose to buy up the Prussian coach-horses for the English market. He adds that much difficulty is now experienced in mounting the English cavalry, and that Yorkshire, in particular, is practically almost denuded of horses, brood mares being exported to Prussia in enormous numbers via Hull and Harwich.

THE COURTS.

LOUISVILLE CITY COURT.

HON. E. S. CRAIG, JUDGE.

WEDNESDAY, July 7, 1869.

John Gallagher, John Kelly, Hugo Harris(?), and Emil Bottomly, were each fined $3 for being drunk and disorderly. Kate Martin, up for the same charge, was discharged; and the case of Thomas McDermott was continued until Thursday.

Henry Lowry, stealing a gold watch from Mollie Hastings; continued until Friday.

Jno. Foss(?), shooting at Michael Ammon; continued until Thursday.

George Watkins, assault and battery upon Robt. Hart; discharged.

Mary Williams vs. Mollie Webster, peace warrant; continued until Thursday.

Wolf Kuhn and Mrs. Dorcas Henderson, receiving stolen property knowing the same to have been stolen; discharged on motion of the Commonwealth's Attorney.

Terry Ridge vs. Adam Slatterer(?), warrant for assault and battery; continued until Thursday.

James Hendricks, killing John O'Connell; evidence and argument heard and defendant held in $800 to answer the charge of manslaughter.

JEFFERSON CIRCUIT COURT.

HON. R. W. BRUCE, JUDGE.

The trial of Joseph Croxton was resumed yesterday and during the day [illegible] were examined. The trial progresses slowly and will occupy several days and probably the entire term of Court.

JEFFERSON COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

HON. H. J. STITES, JUDGE.

The following cases were disposed of yesterday in the Court of Common Pleas:

Thos. G. Merton vs. Douglass and Seelbach; continued till November 22d for plaintiff.

John Fisher vs. Godfrey Wirtz; rule on justice November 10th.

James Timmons vs. Robert Patterson; motion for judgment overruled.

W. S. Macrae vs. J. J. Merrill; continued till November 10th for defendant.

Ben. Traster vs. Jno. K. Kerr; judgment affirmed.

THURSDAY'S DOCKET.

W. S. Macrae vs. Jos. Mitchell.
Otto F. Hartman vs. R. A. Sheaburn.
E. B. Stratton vs. Wm. W. Twyman.
Louis Boche vs. John O'Bryan, two cases.
Joseph Brobb vs. C. L. Reid, &c.
L. Dauble vs. Tutweiler.

UNITED STATES COURT.

HON. BLAND BALLARD, JUDGE.

Nothing of importance was done in the United States Courts yesterday, unless there is more contained in the following transcript of the clerk's memoranda than we have been able to decipher.

Preston Bros. vs. Williams & Barrett, &c.; dft's S. joint plea No. 1 of all dft's, and joint plea No. 2 of all dft's; demurrer to ditto and jr.

Tarkington's assignee vs. Maxwell, &c.; dft's moved the court for leave to S. am'd plea; pr's object.

DECISIONS OF COURT OF APPEALS.

Reported for the Courier-Journal by DANIEL JAMES, Attorney at Law, Frankfort, Ky.

FRANKFORT, July 5, 1869.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Morton and wife vs. Smith, &c., Franklin; reversed.
Sandford vs Smith, &c., Gallatin; reversed.
Leslie vs. Commonwealth, Anderson; affirmed.
Thomas vs. McKay, &c., Nelson; affirmed.
Mallory vs. Mallory's administrator, Scott; reversed.
Tavis vs. Ireland, Franklin; affirmed.
Hamilton vs. Keith, Kenton; affirmed.
McIlvain, &c., vs. Ross, &c., Henry; reversed.

ORDERS.

Grimsby vs. Lockname, Clarke; rehearing granted.
Henderson vs. Keiningham, Knox; order nonsuit against appellants.
Sanders vs. Sanders, Gallatin;
Knox et al. vs. Brown et al., Gallatin; continued until next term.
Dunn et al. vs. Conn et al., Carroll; argued by John Rodman, Esq., for appellee, and submitted.
White et al. vs. Todd et al., Shelby; argued by Harwood for appellees and Davis for appellants, and submitted.
Scott vs. Rankin, &c., Grant; response to certiorari filed.
[illegible] et al., Warren;
Crawley, &c., vs. Roberts, &c., Owen;
Higginbotham vs. Davis, Garrard;
Budspeth vs. Hacket, Simpson; petition for rehearing filed.
Bland's heirs vs. Bland's heirs, Garrard; motion to file an additional record.
Birch vs. Platt, Louisville Chancery; submitted by agreement.
Hughes vs. Edwards, Gallatin; ordered that copy order of dismissal issue forthwith.
Jones' executrix vs. Jones et al., Owen;
[illegible], Henry;
McClure vs. Hume, Grant;
Dyas vs. Lindsey, Grant;
Arthur vs. Lucas et al., Grant;
Pack et al. vs. Lingenfelter, Grant;
Johnson vs. Cramner, Grant;
Scott et al. vs. Rankin et al., Grant;
Sawyers et al. vs. Lawford et al., Rockcastle;
Bauk's heirs vs. Karr, Rockcastle;
Heatt's administrator vs. Chestnut, &c., Rockcastle;
Cummins' heirs vs. Cummins' executors, Rockcastle;
Bryant vs. Petty, Whitley;
Dishman vs. [illegible], Letcher; submitted on briefs.

FRANKFORT, July 6, 1869.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Peacock [illegible] Level et al., Garrard; reversed.
Chambers [illegible] & Tapp vs. Brewer, &c., Henry; reversed.
Hyatt's administrator vs. Chesnut, &c., Rockcastle; reversed.
[illegible] vs. Hume, Grant; affirmed.
[illegible] &c., vs. Sanders, Carroll; affirmed.
[illegible]
[illegible] vs. Platt, Louisville Chancery; affirmed.
McIlvain vs. List & Hill, Henry; affirmed.
Pack, &c., vs. Lingenfelter, Grant; affirmed.

ORDERS.

Humphreys vs. Humphreys, Woodford; rehearing granted.
Middleton vs. Hope, Louisville Chancery; opinion modified, and petition for rehearing overruled.
Creekmore vs. Commonwealth, Oldham; petition for rehearing overruled.
Budspeth vs. Hackett, Simpson; opinion modified, and petition for rehearing overruled.
Higginbotham vs. Davis, Garrard; order dismissing appeal at appellee's costs set aside and appeal dismissed at appellant's costs.
Boyland vs. Sewell, Campbell; petition for rehearing overruled.
Crawley, &c., vs. Roberts, &c., Owen; petition for rehearing overruled.
Henderson vs. Keningham, Knox; order of non-suit set aside and cause passed until after recess.
McAdams, executor, vs. Hawes, Hancock; petition for rehearing filed.
King vs. Boles, &c., Russell; leave given to withdraw partial record.
Mason's administrators vs. Nelson's administrator, Montgomery; subpoena duces tecum awarded.
Turner, Wilson, & Co. vs. Browder, Warren;
Leslie vs. Commonwealth, Anderson; petitions for rehearing filed.
Marshall vs. Roach, Taylor;
Burk vs. Kulner, Boyd;
Fanlun vs. Bellonny, Boyd;
Moriarity vs. Vessey, Boyd;
Owings' executor vs. Stephens, &c., Montgomery;
Redford vs. Rucker, Franklin; passed until after recess.
Treadway vs. Walden, &c., Montgomery;
Green vs. Musselman's executor, Owen;
Scott et al. vs. Williams, Boyd;
Borders vs. Burk, Boyd;
Hatcher vs. Andrews, Boyd; submitted on brief.
Dills, Jr., vs. Hatcher, Owen;
DeBard et al. vs. Dawson's administrator, Carter; continued until next term of the Court.
Stewart et al. vs. Lyon et al., Grant;
Ironside vs. Lyon et al., Grant; argued by Judge Drane for appellants, and submitted.
Peck, &c., vs. Wallace, &c., Grant; argued by A. J. James, Esq., for appellee, and J. L. Scott, Esq., for appellant, and submitted.

FRANKFORT, July 7, 1869.

CAUSES DECIDED.

McMichael vs. McMichael; reversed.
Webster vs. Bronston, &c.; affirmed.
Scott, &c., vs. Williams; reversed.
Crawford vs. Dickinson, &c.; affirmed.
City of Lexington vs. Headley, &c.; reversed.
City of Louisville vs. Henderson, &c.; reversed.
Treadway vs. Walden, Montgomery; reversed.
Maupin vs. Thompson, Montgomery; affirmed.
Same vs. Same, Montgomery; affirmed.
Dyas vs. Lindsey, Rockcastle; reversed.
Cummins's devisees vs. Cummins' executor, Rockcastle; reversed.
Janney vs. Dills, Pike; reversed.
Webb and wife vs. Thompson, Lawrence; affirmed.
Pack vs. Carden & Wallace, Grant; affirmed.

ORDERS.

Howell, Gano & Co. vs. Commercial Bank, Newport(?);
Leslie vs. Commonwealth, Anderson; petitions for rehearing overruled.
Mason's administrator vs. Nelson's administrator, Montgomery; cross appeal granted.
Barkley, &c., vs. Lane et al., Bath; petition for rehearing filed.
Goble et al. vs. Davis, Waller & Co., Lawrence;
Webb and wife vs. Thompson, Lawrence;
Fergerson vs. Lear, Lawrence;
Meek vs. Preston, Johnson;
Walters et al. vs. [illegible] et al., Pike;
[illegible] vs. Dills, Jr., Pike; submitted on briefs.
Field vs. Montmollin, Fayette; petition for rehearing filed.
Leslie vs. Commonwealth, Anderson; ordered that mandate issue forthwith.

Satisfaction of Executions—Levy and Sale of Land Subject to Lien.

Thomas vs. McKay. } From Nelson.

AFFIRMED JULY 5, 1869—WILLIAMS, CHIEF JUSTICE.

Thomas had an execution against McKay levied on [illegible] acres of land, which McKay had purchased [illegible] and had not fully paid for, a lien existing for the part unpaid, the levy being made subject to this lien. [illegible] obtained a judgment for enforcing this lien and sold all but [illegible] acres of the tract. Previous to the issuing of the execution in favor of Thomas, McKay had mortgaged the land to [illegible]; in a proceeding to foreclose this mortgage [illegible] answered, attacking it as invalid. [illegible] Thomas failed to set aside the mortgage [illegible] obtained a decree of foreclosure [illegible] moved to quash the levy and sale on his execution and for another execution against McKay, which motion the court overruled.

Held—That the judgment was erroneous.

[illegible] have been his rights had the officer so levied and sold without his interference, but no one as it is.

Married Women's Real Estate—Resulting Trusts.

Mary A. Mallory vs. Mallory's adm'r. } From Scott.

REVERSED JULY 5, 1869—WILLIAMS, CHIEF JUSTICE.

Mrs. Mallory, having inherited 39 acres of land, and her husband being desirous(?) to purchase another tract, which he could not do without selling her land, it was agreed that the tract should be purchased, and [illegible] She consented that her husband should sell her land, which was sold. On the way to make title for her land she repented of having consented to the sale of it, but her husband again induced her to consent on the express agreement that the title to the tract bought should be made to her. The proceeds of her land were applied to the payment for the tract purchased, and her husband expressed an intention of having the deed made to her, soon after which he was suddenly taken sick and died, the deed for the tract bought never having been executed. In this suit the court below adjudged that Mrs. Mallory had no interest in the land bought.

Held—That the judgment was erroneous.

This case does not fall within sec. 20, chap. 80, Rev. Stat., which is only applicable when the legal title is conveyed by deed to one person, and the consideration being paid by another, and that, too, with the knowledge or consent of the party paying the consideration. There is no evidence showing that Mrs. Mallory knew that even the title bond was taken in her husband's name. There was, therefore, not only a resulting trust, as recognized by our equity jurisprudence unmodified in this case by the statute, from the husband to the wife, but the creditors of the husband cannot have the land purchased by the wife's means subjected to their debts when he has not obtained the legal title, and they are compelled to resort to equity to get it, without a proper settlement on the wife in a reasonable extent. Mrs. Mallory is then entitled to an absolute conveyance of the legal title of the tract to the amount her land sold for, and dower in the remainder of the tract.

THE ROW.

The Fashionable Resort of the Aristocracy in London.

[From the Correspondence N. Y. Times.]

Perhaps it is in consequence of the Queen's absence that the "Row," that resort of fashionable life in London, seems to be going gradually to the bad. In the middle of the day decent people can still walk there, and look at the riders without much inconvenience. But in the afternoon and evening, all sorts of suspicious characters take possession of the path. Women with painted cheeks and dyed hair spend their time under the trees instead of in the Burlington Arcade. They are followed by a train of over-dressed young men, who seem to have been turned out of all the warehouses and drapers' shops in town. The more remarkable class of [illegible] still take their accustomed walks, but the Row of an evening is certainly not what it used to be. The old stagers are so well known as to have received nicknames. There is a wizened and dyed man whose rigid walk and cadaverous face have won for him the appellation of "the Corpse." A stern-looking woman who drives a pair of ponies is known as "the Fury." Then there are three brothers, with very sandy hair, each a little uglier than the other. These are respectively called Battle, Murder and Sudden Death. There is a very little man with a particularly lively, jerky sort of gait. He has been christened "the Flea." A man who looks like a hideous caricature of a Jew, with the most forbidding countenance ever seen, and a young woman by his side—never the same young women two weeks together—is known as "Satan." He is a money-lender, and his average rate of interest for loans on good security is not more than 150 per cent. All sorts of good wishes attend this gentleman as he takes his fair companion out for an airing. This class of frequenters is increasing, while the country squires and the young bucks of the very best water seem to be deserting the Row. Perhaps it is only a temporary or accidental fluctuation, but certain it is that it is very marked at present. Of course, when the whisper has gone round in the morning that royalty may be expected, the Park is more lively. Even the Prince and Princess Teck "draw" very successfully. The other day they had a sort of reception at the Botanical Gardens, Regent's Park. The attendance was so large that at 6 o'clock there were still hundreds of carriages unable to get near the gates. The Princess Teck (Princess Mary of Cambridge) has always kept on good terms with the public, and her husband seems to be liked. The people with whom he associates speak well of him, and he seems here with a good character—that, in all respects presenting a favorable contrast to Prince Christian, who married an English Princess while having a large family by another woman. Prince Christian is never likely to be much beloved in England.

☞ The Pittsburg Leader has determined to observe strictly the Lord's day, and for that purpose will go to press at an early hour on Saturday evening in order that its editions may be printed before midnight. [illegible]

Ladies, Attention!

Desirous(?) to make room for my Fall Importation, I offer my STOCK of GOODS, for 30 days from date, at GREAT SACRIFICE and BELOW COST, viz:

Linen Handkerchiefs at $2 per dozen, worth $3.
Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs at $2 per dozen, worth $3.
Tape Trimming, 30c a dozen.
Lace Collars from 25c up.
Linen Fans 25c, worth 65c.
Marseilles Trimming very cheap.
Inserting, Edgings, Lace Goods for Waists, Puffing, Ruffling, Ready-made Corset Covers, White Vic. Lawn Suits, &c.

ALL TO BE CLOSED OUT AT LESS THAN COST AT

DORA SCHULZ'S

103 FOURTH ST.

THE CHEAPEST PLACE IN THE CITY

To get your JOB PRINTING done is at the Courier-Journal Job Rooms. A large and splendid assortment of card and bill-head stock just received.

A GOOD BUSINESS CARD

For $2 50 per 1,000 in Lots of 4,000 and over; Usual Price, $5; Single 1,000, $3.

BILL-HEADS

At $8 and $10 per Ream; Usual Price $12 and $13.

Also, every description of poster, programme, railroad, steamboat, and store posters, dodgers, &c., at correspondingly low prices. Call and examine specimens.

J. H. STACKHOUSE.

Office in second story Courier-Journal Building.

The "Champion" MARCHING ON.

A FEW MORE TROPHIES FROM THE FIELD.

The history of the Champion Reaper and Mower [illegible]

EVERY FAMILY WANTS A GOOD WASHING MACHINE.

It is a FACT, which can be vouched for by hundreds of Families in Louisville, that by using the

HOME WASHER

From $100 to $200 per year can be saved in wear of Clothing and three-fourths of the labor in Washing. Machines and Wringers on exhibition and for sale at [illegible] Agents wanted.

DR. HUNTER

Is still treating all private diseases, nervous debility, [illegible]

FRESH TURNIPSEED

5,000 Pounds Turnip Seed, assorted kinds, now in store which we are selling at lowest prices for cash.

[illegible] & CO., LOUISVILLE, KY.

Courier-Journal.

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 8, 1869.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.
THE DAILY.

THE WEEKLY.

All copies to subscribers to the Weekly expire the week after the week for which they are paid for. Thus, if paid for the week ending July 3, they expire July 10. Subscribers will please renew promptly.

PAYMENTS ALWAYS TO BE MADE IN ADVANCE.

Money may be sent in remittable papers, or drafts, and will be at the risk of the publishers if lost in the mail. Postmasters are requested to register letters when money is inclosed.

Subscribers desiring their stamps on acknowledgment.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR STATE TREASURER,

JAMES W. TATE,

OF FRANKLIN.

FOR THE LEGISLATURE,

JEFFERSON COUNTY,

JOSHUA B. PARKS.

To Absentees.

Persons leaving the city during the summer months, and who desire to keep themselves fully posted as to matters transpiring at home, can have the DAILY COURIER-JOURNAL mailed to them for any desired time at the rate of $1 per month.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

Lexington is excessively dull just now. Young Lexington has the whooping cough. The disease is very general.

In some portions of Bourbon county the yield of wheat will be forty bushels to the acre.

The Sons and Daughters of Temperance re-organized a lodge in Paris last Saturday night.

The patriotic youngsters accidentally fired two batteries in Covington, by the use of fire-crackers, &c., on the 4th.

There are only twenty-eight distilleries operating at present in the Lexington District. Usually there are over seventy.

The shipments of stock from Paris for the week ending July 3d, were as follows: Cattle, 39 car loads; hogs, 7; sheep, 9; total, 55 do.

Turner, Clay & Co., of Lexington, made 4,379 barrels of whisky the past season, which is the second largest amount made in the district.

A terrible affray occurred at a picnic, a short distance below Lindsay, on Monday afternoon, in which one man was shot and several badly wounded.

The proceedings, speeches, fireworks, &c., &c., in Lexington, on the 4th instant, are said to have been very fine—so fine, in fact, that no one saw or heard them.

The July term of the Bourbon Circuit Court will be held next Monday. Both criminal and equity dockets will be called. One week will suffice to clear them.

Monday afternoon Reuben Letton, aged about eighteen years, was drowned while bathing at the Lexington ferry. Mr. Parker, his body was recovered the following morning.

Rev. J. C. Freeman, late principal of the Female College at Bardstown, will take charge of the Logan Female College, and the Female College at Lexington, next session.

Gen. Robinson, though he has called upon but few of the citizens of Lexington, has already received donations to the extent of $25, to aid the sufferers by the late disastrous fire at Georgetown.

Says the Lexington (Ky.) Caucasian: "Wm. B. Allen, Jr., of Lebanon, Ky., a bank officer of ability, has engaged, during the past thirty days, in taking into the prospects for establishing a new bank among us."

Mr. Tice, the manufacturer of the metre adopted by Congress, is in Lexington, and ready to receive orders. All distilleries that do not at once provide three-tier will have it changed, and not allowed 9 run again until they do so.

The news of the death of Hon. Ayliette Buckner, brother of Judge P. A. Buckner, of Lexington, will be heard with sadness by many friends and acquaintances in this and other States. Mr. Buckner died in Lexington, last Saturday, in the 59th year of his age, after a long and painful illness.

A well-known Covington merchant, who, it is reported, has had considerable trouble of a domestic character recently, threatened to end his existence on Sunday afternoon by jumping into the Ohio river, from the Covington and Cincinnati bridge, but was prevented from taking the leap by the Marshal.

The corn in Fayette county is suffering much for the want of rooting, but farmers are forced to put their hands in the hay-cock field. The latter will not give themselves to do other than a mere work upon the wheat crop, preferring to let the few dollars they would likely get for their time go.

Henry Caldwell, a resident of the southern portion of Campbell county, took shelter in a barn during a storm in Harrison county, on Friday last, and the wind blew the barn down, by which he, C. and two other men, who were in it, were dangerously injured.

The family of Wm. Shaw, consisting of nine persons, residing near Alexandria, in Campbell county, was poisoned recently. An investigation of the affair led to the discovery that there was arsenic in the flour out of which their bread had been made, but how it came to be there remains a mystery. All who ate the bread were very sick, but are now out of danger.

The crowd in attendance on the Bourbon County Court last Wednesday was comparatively small, and trade was duller than it has been for some time. The price of cattle ruled as talked. Good many horses offered, but few sold. Stock cattle at about 8 cents. But cattle 7¾ cents. Market not so active as a month ago on account of the stringency in the money market.

On Saturday afternoon last, says the Paris Citizen, the horses attended to the Mt. Sterling stage, when going down the hill about a mile from town, became frightened and ran off, upsetting the stage and severely injuring the driver, John McIntire, and a number of the passengers. The term is the same that ran off some weeks ago.

The Fayette county fair commences on the 28th of September this year, and promises to be the largest and best held since the close of the war. The old mechanical and horticultural department will be fitted, a separate building being erected for that purpose. Only cash premiums will be given in this department, but the list of premiums has been otherwise considerably increased over that of last year.

About five thousand negroes were present at a picnic near Paris last Saturday, all the neighboring towns and counties being well represented. The orators of the day were G. B. Thomas (colored), Maj. G. W. Williams, of Lexington, Lieut. Stone, of Louisville, A. Myers, of Lourens, R. A. Henderson, of Paris, and Willard Davis, of Lexington. The Citizen is glad to record the fact that taking it all-in-all it was a very creditable affair to the colored people, especially in the matter of good order.

The colored folks of Covington celebrated Independence Day in a picnic, near that city. Everything passed off quietly and smoothly until about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when two women, both of whom claimed the same man as her beau, had a Billy Ruff-and-Tumble about the matter, and that led to a general melee, in which nearly everybody on the ground took a hand. Stones and clubs were freely used, and a number of pistol shots were fired, but nobody was killed, although the first reports of the engagement that reached the city represented that there was a considerable mortality list.

The various Presbyterian churches of this city, save the Lexington Observer, united their difficulties on Monday by a consent judgment in the Circuit Court, Judge Thomas holding a special term for that purpose. The basis of settlement was the same adopted some months since, viz: the Assembly party taking the 2-cent church and calling the Ash-Assembly party $27,000, the latter taking the First church on Broadway. It is rumored that the Ash-Assembly-ites are dissatisfied with their church building, and propose selling it and erecting a new one in a more central portion of the city.

There is a good deal of gossip in sporting circles about the relative merits of Harney, Prosper Payne, and Versailles, and of the probability of their meeting. Says the Lexington Observer: "Judging from the public record of these colts, they would make a remarkable race, should they come together. Prosper Payne has run seven races, won six of them, has run a heat in 1:45¾, and beaten Harney twice. Versailles has run four races, won three out of the four and has beaten Prosper Payne once. Harney has run five races, won three out of the six, beaten Versailles, and, at Cincinnati, ran the best heat and race ever made."

The Lexington Observer has just heard of a remarkable instance of the vigor of the human frame. Alfred Wyatt, aged 84, died in Gerrard. It was with the Fredericksburg, and it perhaps the oldest living member of the Church. Having read the last number, and continued to do so ever since; was run over and severely injured by a runaway horse. His bones have also recovered many and most painful bruises, which were sustained by a more youthful frame up for a month. Mr. Graves is now walking about without the assistance of a cane or crutch. He bears no outward signs of his injuries, though we believe he still suffers from a slight soreness.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

"Sparkling Star" is the name of a negro fire company in Knoxville.

A bogus Lopez has been advertising for Cuban recruits in St. Louis.

The third trial of Max Klinger, the boy murderer, is progressing in St. Louis.

A soldier recently dug up $1,000 in gold buried during the war in Lauderdale, Miss.

Mrs. Pollard has paid her fine for assault and has been released from the Baltimore jail.

There is another heavy alarm from East Florida on the subject of the cotton caterpillar.

Oats really grow, in the county of Brooks, Ga., to the sight of seven and even eight feet.

General Ames has just added to the police force of Meridian, Miss., an escaped negro from the Georgia penitentiary.

An unusual number of horses are for some time now in all sections of St. Louis. Beats, however, do not come down much.

On 6th, that John R. Bryant, the newly-appointed postmaster, will shortly commence the publication of a Radical paper in Augusta, Ga.

Over one hundred citizens of the State of Texas are now under trial before military commissions on the charge of conspiracy and murder.

The East St. Louisans are greatly agitated over the fate (if true) of the fair lad the other day, who fell in the river from the top of a bluff.

A little girl, two years of age, residing in St. Louis, swallowed some concentrated lye, unwittingly, on Wednesday, from the effects of which she died on Saturday.

The Germans fired off their big guns at Union Park, St. Louis, without fear of Mayor Cole, the police commissioners, Governor McClurg, the Republican or Radical Sabbath failure, these Pretons.

Judge Schley sentenced at the Chatham (Georgia) Superior Court last week three negroes to be hung, and eighteen to the penitentiary! All negroes except two. Such are the beauties of freedom to negroes that have been enslaved!

On Thursday, last week, Mr. Jo Pride, a well-to-do and highly respectable farmer of Dyer county, Texas, dropped dead while following the plow in rows of Dyersburg. Up to the instant of his death Mr. P. was in the enjoyment of vigorous health.

The Columbia Phoenix says: Many citizens of South Carolina refuse to pay their State tax on the ground that it is to be illegally applied to the payment of the principal and interest of bonds issued to the negroes. The question will be carried into the courts.

A fire-cracker frightened the horses attached to an omnibus filled with passengers, in Augusta, Georgia, and caused them to start off at a fearful pace, overturning the vehicle, and injuring more or less every passenger. One young lady was, it is thought, mortally injured.

Buck, the carpet-bag candidate for Congress in the forties (abt.) district, in the canvass of the present year of no less than five months, has spoken, and mentioned, the name of Hon. Wm. Preston about seventy times, and has not once mentioned the name of Hon. Alex. H. Stephens.

The trial of Mayor Alden took place Tuesday evening before Justice Bradford. He was arrested upon the charge of assault and forcible detainer. At the close of the evidence the court required Alden to give bond in the sum of $1,000 for his appearance before the Criminal Court.

The Savannah (Ga.) Republican has just heard of a couple who were introduced to each other on Friday last, entered on matrimony, were engaged on Sunday and married on Monday. The groom is a young gentleman of seventy-five years of age, and the bride a lady of fifteen summers.

On Friday night last the court-house of Dewitt county, Tennessee, at Dewitsville, was entirely consumed. The fire broke out between 12 and 1 o'clock in the night, and had acquired such headway before it was discovered that all efforts to quench it proved unavailing. It was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary. Loss $100,000.

Kansas now Kansas City more thoroughly alive than on the occasion of the bridge collision on the St. Pious morning till night the streets presented one solid mass of living beings, while out upon the green pasture where was held the barbecue, at one time thronged not less than twenty thousand.

The roughs and thieves of St. Louis made a moonlight excursion to the mouth of the Missouri river on the night of the 5th inst. During the trip several fights took place, one or two shooting scrapes, and numerous robberies and knock-downs occurred. Not less than 1,500 persons were on board, half of whom were women of the vilest class, and everybody carried a pistol or bowie-knife.

Hon. B. H. Hill was in Atlanta Friday. Mr. H. had just been down on his plantations in Troup, Dougherty, and Baker. He says that the wiregrass country is destined to do him for two years; that his hands are all working well, and that his crops will yield a fair crop. Call us William Tell Hotel Market street, between Fourth and Fifth.

b6 d5* CHAS. ESPICH.

Because "the same right to give evidence as is enjoyed by white citizens," is denied in "the courts" and "judicial tribunals of the State" of Kentucky, the Circuit and District Courts of the United States claim and exercise jurisdiction "of all causes, civil and criminal, affecting persons (negroes) who are denied, or cannot enforce, in the State Courts or judicial tribunals of the State" the "right" to "give evidence, the same as is enjoyed by white citizens."

When the Kentucky Legislature shall remove this disability to testify or "give evidence," then all "the rights secured" by the first section of this bill" will be secured by the laws of the State to those "who are denied or cannot enforce in the courts or judicial tribunals of the State," any of the rights secured by the civil rights bill; and the jurisdiction of the Circuit Courts of all cases civil and criminal, affecting persons" who are "denied in the judicial tribunals of the State" "any of the rights secured to them by the first section of this act" (civil rights bill) will be at an end. The trial "of all causes, civil and criminal," arising under the constitution and laws of the State will be before the "courts or judicial tribunals of the State," and the white citizens will have a fair show of justice. White citizens will no longer be subject to be dragged from their homes in a distant part of the State, upon the malicious complaint of a negro, to be tried in the Federal Courts by stranger jurors. The courts at home, where the parties are known, will alone hear and try such "causes, civil and criminal."

In a charge recently delivered by Hon. B. Ballard, in the United States Circuit Court at Louisville, in a case under the "civil rights bill," he distinctly and clearly announced to the jury that the jurisdiction of the court rested only upon the fact that the right of negroes to give evidence was not yet established in the State courts; he said that, though all the other rights were secured, the denial of this right to give evidence compelled the Federal courts to take jurisdiction of the causes, "civil and criminal," affecting persons of color, who were denied, and that the jurisdiction would end when the laws of the State secured the right in the courts and judicial tribunals of the State to persons of color, subject to the same rules and restrictions as may be imposed upon white persons in similar cases. This is the law, and so has it been held. It is not, therefore, a question whether the "negro" shall be competent to testify in Kentucky in "causes, civil and criminal," affecting the negro, but the people of Kentucky have to determine, through their Legislature, is whether they prefer to be tried in the Federal courts, with stranger jurors, distant from home, at enormously increased expense, or tried before their own judge, in their own county, before jurors of the vicinage, to whom both they and the negro who may sue or prosecute them are known, as like-wise the witnesses, and where the costs and expenses will not be one-tenth as much as they would be in the Federal courts—not to say where justice may be more impartially administered between the white and black races. So long as by our laws the negro is "denied in the courts or judicial tribunals of the State" the "right" to "give evidence, the same as is enjoyed by white citizens."

So long will the white citizen be subjected, at the option of the negro, to be tried in the "circuit an district courts of the United States" for "all causes, civil and criminal, affecting" the negro. But so soon as the incompetency of the negro to "give evidence" is removed, "all causes, civil and criminal" embraced by the civil rights bill will be tried in the "courts or judicial tribunals of the State."

It is, therefore, not a question for us to decide whether the negro shall be competent to "give evidence" against a "white" person in a case "affecting" a negro, for this is secure to him in the Federal courts by the "civil rights bill," but the question for us to decide is, shall we secure to the citizens of the State the right, in "all causes, civil and criminal," "affecting" a negro, the "right" to be tried in "the courts or judicial tribunals of the State," where the white citizen will have an equal chance of justice with the negro, and where the courts and jurors of the country will know the parties and the witnesses, and the expenses of the litigation be less than one-tenth as much as in the Federal courts? It does seem to us that the choice of tribunals should be very easily made.

The negro has, as the law stands, a two-fold advantage of the white citizen. The negro can sue and be sued in the State courts, and, if he loses his suit, he can, at any time within six months after the trial, have the case transferred to the Federal court, or he can bring his suit or institute his prosecution in the Federal court in Kentucky. And this advantage is now secured to him only by our laws denying him the "right" to "give evidence." On the other hand, the white man can sue or prosecute the negro only in the State courts, and, if he lose there, that is the end of his means of redress. But, if the white man succeeds, the negro can, at any time within six months thereafter, have the cause, "civil or criminal," taken to the Federal court.

Give White Men a Chance.

"An act to protect all persons in the United States in their civil rights, and furnish the means of their vindication," which became a law on the 9th of April, 1866, being passed over the President's veto, and which is commonly known as the "Civil Rights Bill," provides in the first section "That all persons born in the United States and not subject to any foreign power, excluding Indians not taxed, are hereby declared to be citizens of the United States; and such citizens, of every race and color, without regard to previous condition of slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall have the same right, in every State and Territory in the United States, to make and enforce contracts, to sue, be parties, and give evidence, to inherit, purchase, lease, sell, hold, and convey real and personal property, and to full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of person and property as is enjoyed by white citizens, and shall be subject to like punishment, pains, and penalties, and to none other any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom to the contrary notwithstanding."

All the State Legislatures have by statute conferred all the "rights" specified in this section upon the "colored persons" intended to be "protected" by the bill, except the Legislature of the State of Kentucky, which yet withholds the right "to give evidence." The Legislature of Kentucky by statutory provisions has conferred upon the "colored" population of the State the "right" "to make and enforce contracts, to sue, to be parties—to inherit, purchase, lease, sell, hold, and convey real and personal property, and to full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of person and property as is enjoyed by white citizens"—except competency "to give evidence" in cases where white persons are parties. And the statute laws have been so amended by legislation that now "colored persons" are "subject to the same punishment, pains, and penalties, and to none other," that are inflicted for like offenses upon white persons.

The third section of the "civil rights bill" confers jurisdiction upon the Circuit and District Courts of the United States, "of all causes, civil and criminal, affecting persons who are denied, or cannot enforce, in the Courts or judicial tribunals of the State or locality where they may be any of the rights secured to them by the first section of the act."

Because "the same right to give evidence as is enjoyed by white citizens," is denied in "the courts" and "judicial tribunals of the State" of Kentucky, the Circuit and District Courts of the United States claim and exercise jurisdiction "of all causes, civil and criminal, affecting persons (negroes) who are denied, or cannot enforce, in the State Courts or judicial tribunals of the State" the "right" to "give evidence, the same as is enjoyed by white citizens."

When the Kentucky Legislature shall remove this disability to testify or "give evidence," then all "the rights secured" by the first section of this bill" will be secured by the laws of the State to those "who are denied or cannot enforce in the courts or judicial tribunals of the State," any of the rights secured by the civil rights bill; and the jurisdiction of the Circuit Courts of all cases civil and criminal, affecting persons" who are "denied in the judicial tribunals of the State" "any of the rights secured to them by the first section of this act" (civil rights bill) will be at an end. The trial "of all causes, civil and criminal," arising under the constitution and laws of the State will be before the "courts or judicial tribunals of the State," and the white citizens will have a fair show of justice. White citizens will no longer be subject to be dragged from their homes in a distant part of the State, upon the malicious complaint of a negro, to be tried in the Federal Courts by stranger jurors. The courts at home, where the parties are known, will alone hear and try such "causes, civil and criminal."

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The Virginia Election.

Our dispatches this morning confirm those of the previous day. The conservative Republicans, aided by the Democrats, have carried Virginia. It is a result which will gratify the better portion of the American people in every part of the Union.

The blacks did not do so badly on the whole as had been expected. A very large majority of them voted for the worst candidates before them, yet there was a considerable number that did not. We trust that all who did thus vote will be made to feel, throughout days and nights of bitterness, the folly and the madness of their course.

There will be quite a number of negroes in the Legislature, some of them voted for by the conservatives, and there will be several negroes in Congress, all elected by the extreme radicals, black and white. We cannot say that we very much regret this state of things. Virginia negroes in Congress will indeed be a loathsome spectacle to the world, but we are willing that this spectacle shall be gazed on by the people of the United States and of Europe. Negro suffrage is a thing that has for some time been familiar to men's thoughts, and now let it be visible, since thus the thing is ordered, to their organic eyes. Let the spirit of radicalism, clothed with black flesh and blood, stand forth, in what was once the proudest hall in the world, to be gazed at by mankind as the disgusting thing it is. The more entirely and nakedly radicalism is permitted to show itself, the sooner will it perish and be buried out of sight, no longer to pollute the atmosphere with its living breath.

Although there can be no doubt that the white disfranchisement and the test oath clauses of the constitution proposed to the people of Virginia have been voted out, the Constitution, as adopted, gives extraordinary advantages to the negroes of the State at the expense of the whites. This is to be deplored. Yet, still, if the newly elected Legislature is, as we have no doubt it is, Conservative, the Conservative party will for an indefinite period have the making of the laws of the State; and judicious laws, executed by honest functionaries, can do much, from year to year, to improve the condition of Virginia, and we may live to see her "wh her primal glories back again."

Whether Congress, when it shall meet next winter, will accept the expurgated Constitution of Virginia or reject it and keep the State under military rule, none know. The action of Congress in accepting or rejecting will depend upon what Radical leaders in that body may deem the political necessities or expediencies of their party at the time. Therefore they can foresee their own decision no more than we can foresee it. The Democracy of Virginia are too well acquainted with the character of Congress to cherish any decided confidence that their State will be "reconstructed" either this year or the next.

Give the white man a chance.

Make the negro competent to testify in our courts, and then secure to the "white" citizens of Kentucky a fair and equal show with the negro in the courts" "civil and criminal."

There will be no more removing the incompetency of the negro to give evidence "the same as white citizens" are necessarily in favor of securing permanently to the negro his present advantage over the white citizens. They prefer that the white citizen, at the option of the negro, may be proceeded against in "all cases, civil and criminal, affecting" the negro, in the Federal courts, but that the white citizen shall have only the right to avail himself of the benefit of State courts. They prefer that the negro shall have the right to transfer causes affecting him, either "civil" or "criminal," from the State to the Federal courts, but that the white man shall have no such right. They prefer the negro to the white man, the very reason why which secures this preference! All the "rights" which are really valuable to the negro are already secured to him by the laws of the State—"the rights to make and enforce contracts, to sue, be parties, to inherit, purchase, lease, sell, hold, and convey real and personal property, and to full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for security of person and property as is enjoyed by white citizens," except that he is not competent to give evidence in any cause, "civil or criminal," to which a white person is a party. And by reason of this exception alone, Federal courts have jurisdiction of "all causes, civil and criminal, affecting" the negro. Is it not a strange freak of prejudice, is it not frenzy, to subject the white citizens of Kentucky to all the harassments, vexations, injustice, and hardships of being dragged from home to be tried in the Federal courts for "causes, civil and criminal, affecting" the negro, rather than remove the statutory incompetency of the negro to give evidence? What benefit do you confer on the negro by making him a competent witness? Does any person esteem it such an excellent privilege to be competent to testify that he is afraid of "equality?" Who feels his measure of manhood or social status enlarged by being a *witness?* We have heard of "*standing witnesses*," but mention of them was not favorable to *character*. But we have never heard of any man boasting of being a witness. Most men prefer not to be called on to testify, but yield to the "compulsion" of law. Sometimes men are fined and imprisoned for refusing to testify, but we never heard of any one suffering because he was not called on "to give evidence."

What are those who oppose making the negro competent to testify in our courts like other persons afraid of? Do they fear that he would have too much weight in our courts and before home juries, and would they, therefore, to weaken the weight of his evidence and secure a more impartial trial, prefer sending "all causes, civil and criminal, affecting" the negro into the Federal courts? Do they think the negro ought to have the advantages secured by the civil rights bill over the white citizen? What have the white citizens of Kentucky been guilty of that they should be, by the Legislature of Kentucky, handed over to the Federal courts to be dealt with at the option of any negro who may choose to sue or prosecute them for any cause affecting a negro? Why not secure to our white citizens a trial at home before the State tribunals? The Legislature of Kentucky can secure this by simply removing the disability imposed by statute and permitting the negro to "give evidence" in the "courts and judicial tribunals of the State."

Those who prefer to secure the negro an advantage now and in all the future over the white citizen, and who prefer the Federal courts to the State courts, oppose the repeal of the disability; but let those who prefer our State courts and home juries, and who would give the white man a chance, favor and urge the removal of this disability.

We shall hereafter notice and expose the objections which are urged to the removal of this restriction upon evidence in our State courts.

Andrew Johnson and the Senate.

The Springfield (Mass.) Republican, enraged at Andrew Johnson's late speech in Washington, says that "it will be a dismal day for the Senate when Johnson gets back there." We heartily concur in that remark. It will indeed be a dismal day for the Senate, that is for the controlling portion of it, when Johnson gets back there. Whilst he was President, Radical Senators disgraced their positions by continually uttering against him the most false, scurrilous, and scandalous language, to which he had not the privilege of replying, but, when he shall stand face to face before them, with all the privileges that they themselves possess, and with a courage that no mortal thing can daunt, they will not find themselves at their ease. He has a long and formidable account to settle with them, and he is, politically, a prompt and energetic man of business, never letting important accounts go unsquared longer than necessary.

We predict, that, when Andrew Johnson shall be in the Senate, his old denouncers in that body will carefully avoid any abusive or disrespectful allusion to his administration. They will prefer discussing almost any other subject under heaven.

A "dark and dismal day for the Senate!" Yes, in one sense—and yet there will be a brighter light in the Senate Chamber than any that blazes or twinkles or flickers there now.

Our Traveling President.

President Grant, it is said, is to go to St. Louis, the latter part of the present week, to remain a few days, and then, after passing a week or so in Washington, to spend a month at some of the watering-places. We wish that we were able to state, as a matter of curiosity, how many trips he has made during the four months of his presidency. He travels more than almost any other man in the country except the railroad conductors. His object can hardly be to escape from the office-seekers, for he has had experience enough to know that there is no more hiding from them than from death. We attach no importance, however, to his being in Washington. Knowing what he is, we deem it immaterial where he is. He would have left the capital several days ago but for the election in Virginia. He has been receiving committees from that State, and doing whatever they have deemed necessary to secure the success of the Wells party.

Hon. W. L. Conklin.

It will be seen by the proceedings of the convention held at Litchfield on Monday last that Hon. W. L. Conklin, of Grayson, was nominated as the Democratic candidate for the Senate in the district composed of the counties of Breckinridge, Grayson and Edmonson. We congratulate the convention and the people of the district on the result. It was not possible to make a better nomination. Mr. C. has had legislative experience, and, besides being able and efficient, he is true, tried and faithful. He is deservedly popular, and will be elected without serious opposition. Dr. N. C. Tilford, of Grayson, who refused to submit his claims to the convention, is running as an independent candidate. The gallant Democracy of that district will very promptly and emphatically dispose of him in August next.

Robeson gave Grant only five hundred dollars. He must be a skillful dealer. He can probably buy more with a given amount of money than any other man in the country. But stop! isn't there an understanding that, without an addition to his $300 subscription, he can have the secretaryship only about as long as each of his predecessors had it?

CITY ITEMS.

Always the best, Snow's Victoria Photographs only $5 per dozen. Gallery Fourth and Jefferson.

Fresh Lemons by Express.
Fresh Cocoanuts by Express.
Fresh Figs by Express.
Fresh Dates by Express.
Fresh Prunes by Express.
Fresh Peaches by Express.
Fresh Apricots by Express.
Fresh Nectarines by Express.
Fresh Pineapples by Express.
Fresh Oranges by Express.
Fresh Lemons by Express.
Fresh Bananas by Express.
Fresh Pomegranates by Express.
Fresh Grapes by Express.
Fresh Pears by Express.
Fresh Apples by Express.
Fresh Peaches by Express.
Fresh Plums by Express.
Fresh Cherries by Express.
Fresh Strawberries by Express.
Fresh Gooseberries by Express.
Fresh Currants by Express.
Fresh Blackberries by Express.
Fresh Raspberries by Express.
Fresh Huckleberries by Express.
Fresh Whortleberries by Express.
Fresh Cranberries by Express.
Fresh Mulberries by Express.
Fresh Quinces

WANTED.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN—Of some experience in the grocery trade, who can furnish security for his honesty and fidelity. Address, with full particulars, A. B. C., care Courier-Journal office. 1fd

WANTED—Mechanics, Hands, salesmen, porters, &c., to call at the Labor Exchange, 109 Fourth avenue, between Main and Market, to register for employment. Employers can be supplied with help promptly by calling at the above office. 1fd

WANTED—Mary McCall, Mary Hunter and Mrs. A. F. TAYLOR, Louisville, Ky., to write to their advantage. 1fd

WANTED—GARPETTING—Immediately, 100 rolls Carpeting. Apply the day at once to 1fd

WANTED—A GOOD COOK—Colored, to go to the country. Apply at No. 1 Seventh st. 1fd

WANTED—BOOKS—By first responsible, steady and energetic man, a position as salesman or collector; has had experience in the business; can furnish the best of reference; salary moderate. Address BOOKS, Courier-Journal office. 1fd

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT—Immediately, by a young man of good habits, as porter, or in any capacity where he can learn the business. Apply at 1fd

WANTED—A SITUATION—By a young man as a porter. Address W. EWARING, Jr., Louisville, Ky. 1fd

WANTED—YOUNG WHITE GIRL—To do the work of a small family—others employed. Good wages given. Apply at No. 1fd

WANTED—A PARTNER—In a good-paying wine city, business established 3 years; will bear the strictest investigation; will sell one-half interest to a good man with $1,000 cash. Address Courier-Journal office. 1fd

WANTED—TO BUY—Second-hand Safe, Counter and Shelving. Must be cheap for cash. Address, stating price, SAFE, Courier-Journal office. 1fd

WANTED—TO BUY—A good Family Horse, to go in harness. Apply at No. 1fd

WANTED—TO RENT—A small farm within twenty miles of Louisville, on a small farm within twenty miles of Louisville, on a small farm within twenty miles of Louisville. Address, with terms,

Courier-Journal.

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 8, 1869.

THE NEWS.

Gold closed yesterday at 135 3-8.

Hon. N. P. Banks leaves for Europe to-day.

President Grant goes to Long Branch next week.

Jerry Smith was drowned at Aurora, Ind., on Sunday.

The Washington National Intelligencer is again to be revived.

The Paris Patrie denies that ministerial changes are imminent.

The usury bill in the New Hampshire Senate has been indefinitely postponed.

The story of the contemplated evacuation of Rome by the French is denied.

Charles Gillespie was struck by lightning at Stillwater, Minnesota, on Tuesday, and killed.

The Harvard international boat crew sail for England on Saturday in the City of Paris.

The Catholic orphans' picnic at the St. Louis Fair Grounds on Monday realized $8,000.

George Davis, a painter, fell from a steamboat at Cincinnati yesterday and was drowned.

Favorable reports are received from all sections of Georgia and Florida regarding the cotton crops.

Noonan & McNabe's paper mill and J. Orton's flouring mill, at Humboldt, Wis., were burned on Tuesday.

The project of bringing an ocean steamer from New York to St. Louis has been abandoned for the present.

Ed. Lindsey and John Glass, two noted horse-thieves, have been committed to jail in Memphis without bail.

There is much secret recruiting in St. Louis for Cuba, and in a few days quite a number will leave that city for New Orleans.

Miss Jane McFadden, in Pleasant township, Ohio, on Sunday, shot her sister dead while playfully handling a loaded gun.

General W. S. Rosecrans was nominated for Governor by the Ohio Democratic convention at Columbus yesterday on the second ballot.

Nancy Lockmeyer was run over and killed yesterday near Hamilton, Ohio, by a train on the Cincinnati, Richmond and Chicago line.

The Chicago mortality report shows one hundred deaths for the past week, and four hundred and thirty-four during the month of June.

Gen. Carr's ex[illegible]dition on the Republican river so far has been unable to bring the Indians to a stand, although skirmishing a number of times.

The annual meeting of the Maine Conference of the Unitarian Church commenced at Belfast on Tuesday. There is a large attendance.

The Massachusetts constabulary have commenced the seizure of liquors. Fitz Brothers, of Boston, had $1,500 worth of lager confiscated yesterday.

A bill has been introduced in the New Hampshire Legislature taxing all foreign insurance companies one per cent. on all business done in the State.

The Board of Regents of the University of California yesterday unanimously elected Wm. Swinton, of New York, professor of literature, rhetoric, and logic.

At Tionesta, on the Allegheny river, a twenty-five barrel oil well was struck last week, which has created considerable excitement, as it is a new region.

Dr. William Fair, of Newark, N. J., was yesterday fined $1,000 and costs in the United States Court at Trenton for using a canceled United States stamp on a deed.

The ministerial crisis in Spain is over. Serrella has been appointed Minister of Justice, Martos Minister of Public Works, and Becerra Minister of the Colonies.

The Pacific Wood Preserving Company's Works in San Francisco were burned on Tuesday. It is reported that several Chinamen lost their lives in the burning building.

The Mississippi Republicans, in Washington, have tendered Judge Lewis Dent, Grant's brother-in-law, the nomination for Governor of that State. It is thought the Judge will accept.

A Salt Lake dispatch says that a party of Indians on Sunday drove away forty horses from near Atlantic City, and attacked a government train while en route to Wind river valley.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has declared the registry law for Philadelphia constitutional, and declared unconstitutional the act of the last Legislature creating the Twenty-ninth judicial district.

Dispatches through the new cable from the Great Eastern report that up to Tuesday noon she had run 1,335 knots, paying out 1,460 knots of cable. She reports a heavy gale Monday night, but it was weathered finely.

Letters received from Jeff. Davis, now at Paris, render it doubtful if his health will ever permit his return. If he recovers sufficiently to permit travel, he will spend the summer in Canada and the winter in Mississippi.

Spaniards owning sugar estates in Cuba are selling their property and leaving for the United States and Europe. Many of their estates have been devastated by the patriots, and two Spanish planters were recently shot near Manzanillo.

A Mr. Smith, of New York, and daughter were killed at New Providence, on the Morris and Essex railroad, on Tuesday evening, and Mrs. Smith seriously injured, by standing in front of one train while awaiting another train. Another daughter and a Miss Mahony escaped unhurt.

Hon. Richard Fletcher, lately deceased, left a residuary legacy to Dartmouth College, his alma mater, estimated at $250,000, to be invested as a permanent fund, and the income used at the discretion of the trustees. He also leaves $5,000 to the Baptist Publication Society of Philadelphia.

It may now be stated with more certainty than heretofore that Minister Sickles has not been instructed to negotiate for the purchase of Cuba, and the additional assurance comes from one of the best connected official information that the Government is not looking to the purchase of territory in any other quarter.

Isadore, youngest daughter of General Albert Pike, was found dead in her bed at Memphis yesterday morning. She had retired complaining of nervous headache, and from an empty chloroform bottle found beside her it is supposed she had used it to soothe the pain, and in her sleep had upset the bottle upon her pillow.

The question of administering the ironclad oath to the members elect of the Virginia Legislature has not yet been submitted to the Attorney General for his opinion. The President is waiting before doing so the receipt of the correspondence which called forth the letter of Gen. Canby, to the effect that the taking of this oath will be necessary.

Advices from the West say that on the morning of the 26th ultimo a party of Indians, supposed to be Cheyennes, and about twenty in number, made a dash upon three trains near Sheridan, stampeding about fifty mules and killing and scalping one Mexican. One party came within two hundred yards of the engine-house, capturing thirty mules. Two parties of citizens have gone in pursuit of the Indians. The Mexican killed was within eight hundred yards of the depot.

THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.

Commencement Exercises—Society Celebrities—John R. Thompson's Poem—Certificates of Proficiency.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA., July 1, 1869.

The forty-seventh annual commencement of the University of Virginia took place to-day in the large audience chamber attached to the institution, and was attended by a large auditory, a large and conspicuous portion of whom were ladies. Among those present were Governor Stevenson, of Kentucky; Judge Tuck, of Maryland, and other prominent gentlemen.

The ceremonies commenced on Monday evening with the annual celebration of the Washington Literary Association, William Marshall, of Mississippi, delivering the oration, and P. E. Smith, of Georgia, receiving the society medal as the best debater.

On Tuesday evening the Jefferson Literary Association held their annual celebration, Thos. T. Singleton, of Mississippi, delivering the oration, and W. W. Adams, of Virginia, receiving the medal as best debater.

On Wednesday evening an address was to have been delivered by the Hon. E. Louis Lowe, ex-Governor of Maryland, but in consequence of sudden and serious illness, he was prevented from attending, at which great regret was manifested. The manuscript of his address was received, however, and read by Samuel McKenny, of Tennessee, who acquitted himself very creditably, and much to the satisfaction of the audience.

On Thursday morning the regular exercises of the university were held, the oration on the occasion being delivered by Wm. C. Rives, of Boston, after which an original poem, appropriate to the occasion, was recited by John R. Thompson, Esq., before the Alumni.

The following number of students received certificates of proficiency for the respective classes designated: Anglo Saxon, 12; History, 2; Literature and Rhetoric, 9; Political Economy, 20; Physics, 10; Mineralogy and Geology, 6; Industrial Chemistry, 6; Medical Jurisprudence, 5; Physiology, 4; Anatomy, 3; International and Constitutional Law, 55.

The following number of students received a diploma of graduation for their respective classes, as designated, viz: In the school of Latin, 25; Greek, 10; French language and literature, 21; German language and literature, 11; school of modern languages (French and German), 4; moral philosophy, 40. Prizes in moral philosophy—first prize for logical analysis, John Blackwell, Lunenburg, Va.; second prize, James Miller Davison, Claiborne county, Alabama; third prize, John A. Kern, Winchester, Va. Graduates in the school of history, literature and rhetoric, 15; mathematics, 12; natural philosophy, 8; chemistry, 19; applied mathematics, 5; civil engineering, with the title of civil engineer, 4; school of medicine, with the title of doctor of medicine, 10; in the school of law, with the title of bachelor of laws, 24. The Courtney medal was received by Wm. M. Thornton, of Hampden Sidney, Va. The degree of bachelor of arts was conferred upon Tucker E. Woodson, of Albemarle county, Va.; the degree of master of arts upon John Richard Wingfield, Albemarle county, Va., and Aubin Lee Boulware, of Fredericksburg, Va.

BEN WADE.

His Opinion of Chinese Labor.

The San Francisco Chronicle notices the favorable impressions of Chinese labor derived by Senator Wade from what he has seen of the Asiatics in California. The Senator "stated that he had visited many factories in various parts of the world, but had never seen any class of men as well adapted for the manufacture of woolen fabrics as the Chinese. They are patient, ingenious, and reliable, and have their minds so little attracted by outside matters that they appear to be as mechanical in their movements as the machinery they attend. Both the Senator and his party thought the people of California were standing in their own light by rejecting this very useful labor. He thought other States in the Union, as soon as they understand the character of this intelligent, patient, and industrious race, would expend millions of dollars in obtaining them."

THE CITY.

Local.

For additional local matter, see first page.

Helm Guards.

The Helm Guards meet to-night at their armory to transact business of importance.

Felony.

Lewis Jones, arrested on a felony warrant, was lodged in First-street station-house last night.

The Air Line.

We are indebted to Mr. Oliver Lucas for Cincinnati evening papers of yesterday, received at eleven o'clock last night.

Gone.

The minstrels and circus both had fine audiences last night and packed up to be off after a prosperous sojourn of three days.

Out at Last.

E. C. Poppenstone, who has lain in jail over a year, on a charge of forgery, was yesterday released by Judge Bruce, of the Circuit Court, on $500 bail.

Theatricals.

The Evening Express has an on dit that Bernard Macauley, lessee and manager of Wood's Theater, Cincinnati, will open the Louisville Opera House next season.

The Opera House Imbroglio.

By the verdict of the jury in the court of Justice Clement, Geo. F. Fuller is given possession of the Louisville Opera House. The counsel for A. W. Hughes, it is said, will move for a new trial to-day.

Chancery Court.

Judge Cochran will open Chancery Court Friday morning at 8½ o'clock. As this will be the last day of the summer term, and there is much business to be transacted, it is necessary to begin work at an earlier hour than usual.

U. S. Prisoners.

Oscar Von Stein, charged with selling counterfeit tobacco stamps, and George E. Ward, a deserter from the army, were presented in the City Court yesterday. The case of the former was transferred to the United States Court, and the latter to the military authorities.

Extraordinary.

Again yesterday the session of the City Court was protracted from 8:30 A. M. to 6 P. M., nine hours and a half. Of this time the Hendrick's manslaughter case occupied eight hours. Judge Craig and his official associates are the busiest court people in the Commonwealth.

Shelby County Fair.

We acknowledge the receipt of a complimentary ticket to the ninth annual exhibition of the Shelby County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, to be held on the Fair grounds at Shelbyville, beginning Tuesday, August 24th, and continuing four days. Competition will be open to every State in the Union.

Correction.

The "Excelsior" (best combined mower and reaper with dropper or hand-rake), to which the grand gold medal, valued at $150, was awarded at the recent trial near this city, was entered by Messrs. D. H. Hoover & Co., Miamisburg, Ohio. Messrs. Terry & Smith, Main street, are the agents for the "Excelsior" in this city.

Senatorial Convention.

The Democrats of the Tenth Senatorial District, comprising the counties of Bullitt, Meade, and Hardin, will meet at Elizabethtown on Tuesday next to nominate a candidate for Senator. The prominent aspirants are Slaughter and Hayden, of Hardin, Woolfolk and Owings, of Meade, and Field, of Bullitt. The convention will be largely attended.

The Croxton Trial.

The evidence in the Croxton trial will be closed this morning and the argument of the counsel commenced. This case is exciting very general interest, and as the gentlemen employed on both sides represent the best legal and oratorical talent in the city, we may expect some first-rate speaking. The public will, of course, attend in great numbers.

Meeting of Wholesale Liquor Dealers.

A notice in our advertising columns calls a meeting of the wholesale liquor dealers of this city, at the Board of Trade rooms to-day, to consider a recent order of Commissioner Delano. The meeting is of very great importance, and it is hoped the attendance will be large. Twelve o'clock is the appointed hour.

Jewelry and Pencils.

Thomas Ritchie, American, 19 years of age, John Phillips, American, 12 years of age, and John Francis Rago, Italian, 18 years of age, were yesterday arrested by Detectives Gilmore and Tilton, on charge of entering the establishment of Jenney & Perry and stealing a quantity of jewelry and pencils. The young prisoners were lodged at First-street station.

New Mailboat.

The Ben Franklin, one of the large and elegant steamers built by the Louisville and Cincinnati Mail Line Company, to replace the lost America and United States, has received her final touches, and will start on her maiden voyage to Cincinnati at three o'clock this afternoon. Until the hour of departure, she will be moored at the mailboat landing, and everybody is invited and expected to go aboard and see her. She is a model craft which none will fail to admire.

Boat R[illegible]ing Ahead.

The parties who recently challenged Nat Stinson, champion oarsman of the falls, met at Fred. Welt's saloon, on Market, between First and Brook streets, at 7½ o'clock last night, and put up the forfeit money. The first race arranged for is that with Ike Smith, who is to row Stinson a two-mile, single scull race, for $200 and the champion's belt, over the Louisville course, on the 19th of July. The other is with Louis Daniel, a skiff race for $200, to come off on the 17th of July.

The Maysville Road.

We publish this morning an article from the Maysville Bulletin on the subject of railroading in upper Kentucky. The subject is of interest to our people, and the article which we reprint contains information which is valuable. Upper Kentucky has hitherto been isolated from Louisville for the want of proper railway communication. It now goes to Cincinnati to sell its produce and buy its supplies. But, if we can once tap it with an air line, we shall be able to control its trade and cement the upper and lower portions of the State by an indissoluble compact of unity, reciprocity and iron.

Knights of Pythias.

This benevolent organization has commenced its good work in our midst. Seven Lodges are at present ready to be instituted, six of them in our city and one in Covington. Before the close of the present year, it is believed this order will rapidly spread throughout the State. Last night D. G. C. Lloyd installed the following officers of Clay Lodge No. 1: C. A. Brown, V. P.; A. J. Gross, W. C.; A. Randolph, W. V. C.; Dr. Wiley Rogers, W. R. S.; U. F. Kelly, W. F. S.; Dr. H. C. Lloyd, W. B.; Chas. W. Gorman, W. G.; J. M. King, W. I. S.; J. W. Sweeney, W. O. S. Attendants—Joseph Tagne, Lewis Robards, Otho N. Bradburn, R. Lumbert.

Political.

Monday last being County Court day at Munfordville, a large crowd was in attendance, and several spirited political speeches were made. Hon. J. S. Golladay led off in an able and interesting address, in which he boldly advocated repudiation of the bonded debt of the Government. He was listened to with marked attention and favor. Wm. H. Cheif, Democratic candidate for the Senate, made a speech of an hour's length, in which he took strong grounds against negro testimony. He was followed in brief addresses by the candidates for the lower House. They are Dr. William Adair, Democratic nominee; Robert Sterrett, independent Democrat, and Mac McKinney, Republican. It is thought that Dr. Adair will be elected without any difficulty.

Marine Hospital.

The Surveyor of the Port has been authorized by the Treasury Department to receive proposals from charitable organizations for leasing the Marine Hospital in this city and for taking care of the marines. There are not more than twenty-five sick marines at one time in hospital. They have heretofore been kept in the City Hospital, the Government paying five dollars per week to the city for taking care of them. In consequence of repairs now being made on the City Hospital and want of room, some other provision must be made. As the Marine Hospital has recently been thoroughly repaired by the Government at an expense of $18,000, it is thought no difficulty will be found in making the desired arrangement with some benevolent association which has other demands upon its charity and needs a comfortable house for unfortunates.

The School Report.

The Common School Report of Kentucky for 1868 has been laid on our table. We are delighted that the Schools of Kentucky are in such flourishing condition. In the body of the report Superintendent Smith alludes in the happiest terms to Barlow's Planetarium, one of the greatest inventions ever produced by man. He speaks of it as "a marvel of ingenuity and accuracy." We are gratified that Prof. Barlow finds in a foreign country that appreciation and admiration which he so justly deserved and which was denied to him on his native soil. We have no doubt that this marvelous invention will be introduced into American schools through the agency of European indorsement. The report is ably written, and if scattered broadcast over the State at this time will give very material aid in carrying the school tax. The State has secured the services of an able Superintendent.

Personal.

Among the Louisville visitors at Mammoth Cave are Mr. James Cornell and lady, Mr. Len. Rogers and lady, Messrs. Al. Burge, Al. Tuley, J. J. Watts, C. Slaughter, and R. C. Sherrill. They and their companion guests are having a delightful respite amid the wonders and beauties of the old cave and its tributaries.

We are pleased to learn that Capt. J. Brent Fishback, late of Hegan Brothers, has connected himself with the well-known firm of Fitch & Lindsey. Capt. Fishback is a gentleman of high culture and great energy, and we predict much success for himself and for the firm with which he is now connected.

Mr. Geo. L. Abrams, who is a candidate for Police Commissioner, is an old citizen and an old time Democrat whose faith and zeal have never been known to falter. He is a man of great energy and would unquestionably make an efficient officer.

It will be seen by his card in another column that Capt. Geo. P. Smith declines the very complimentary call upon him to become a candidate for the Legislature in the Fourth and Fifth wards.

Mr. Dick Callies, late of the Phoenix Hotel, in Lexington, has been appointed to a clerkship in the Willard Hotel, and is regarded as a valuable acquisition to that popular house.

Gen. Forrest is at the Louisville Hotel. He came up on the late train last night.

Ex-Governor Beriah Magoffin was at the Galt House yesterday.

THE POLICE HOMICIDE.

City Court Investigation—James Hendricks Held to Answer the Charge of Manslaughter.

AN INTERESTING TRIAL.

The case of James Hendricks, charged with killing his fellow-policeman, John O'Connell, on Floyd street, on the night of July 1st, was reached in the City Court at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. In anticipation of the trial, people had flocked to the Court-house in vast numbers, and filled it almost to suffocation. This immense concourse remained throughout the proceedings, which lasted nearly eight hours, and manifested uncommon interest in all that transpired. The accused was represented by Generals Jackson and Chilton, and J. R. Dupuy, Esq., while the Commonwealth's Attorney, Frank Hagan, Esq., was aided in the prosecution by General Humphrey Marshall and Major W. H. Kinney. Five witnesses were examined—Coroner Dick Moore, policemen R. O. Priest, Sanford Dearing, John Corcoran, and Charles Kurfis, proprietor of the saloon corner of Lafayette and Floyd streets. Their testimony was substantially the same as that adduced before the jury of inquest. It may not be amiss or uninteresting, however, to repeat the main circumstances connected with the deplorable affair. About 12 o'clock on the night of the 1st of July, Lieutenant Priest, Messrs. Hendricks, Corcoran, Dearing and Lochery, of the police, and Charles Kurfis, the saloon-keeper, were standing under the gas-lamp at the corner of Lafayette and Floyd, in a general conversation. While thus engaged, a clattering of feet was heard in Lafayette street and approaching Floyd. As the noise of running came nearer, within less than half a square from the party on the corner, the cry of "Stop, thief! stop, thief!" rang loud upon the midnight air. On looking up the street, Mr. Dearing saw policeman Mike Metz and Thomas Forman on the opposite side, rapidly pursuing some one who was fleeing fifty or more yards in advance of them. Lieutenant Priest remarked that it was all foolishness, when Mr. Dearing, who had distinctly recognized Metz and Forman as they ran past, said it was no joke. At that instant all the policemen, Mr. Hendricks in the lead, started in pursuit of the supposed thief, who had made a short turn into Floyd street, keeping on the east side, and was going unusually fast towards Green. On getting into Floyd street, the policemen became separated in the darkness, but all continued the chase. Mr. Dearing overtook Metz, one of the officers who had cried "Stop, thief!" and asked who the fugitive was, but Metz made no reply and both continued running. Mr. Kurfis, who remained on the corner where he and the police had been talking, states that he saw the flash and heard the report of a pistol when the party were near Green street. This, he observed, was on the east sidewalk of Floyd street, and the shot was very loud, and seemed to have been fired rather downward in the gutter. A second or so after this report, he saw and heard two more shots in rapid succession, not so loud as the first, and in a few seconds two or three other shots, still weaker in report, were fired—all four in a diagonal range from or near the middle of the east to the west side of the street. Mr. Dearing, on arriving at the place of the shooting, found Mr. O'Connell about breathing his last and Mr. Hendricks in the act of lowering the body to the pavement on the west side of the street. Near the right knee of O'Connell lay a Derringer pistol, which Mr. Dearing picked up and examined, finding that, from all appearances, it had just been discharged. Hendricks, when joined by the other police, had in his hand a Smith & Wesson revolver, four chambers of which had been recently discharged. These are the essential facts in the case as detailed by the witnesses, and upon which the Commonwealth's Attorney moved the Court to hold the accused for manslaughter.

All of the attorneys, save Mr. Hagan, argued the case, Mr. Dupuy opening for the defense and being followed by General Marshall, General Chilton, General Jackson, and Major Kinney, in the order noted. The latter gentleman closed the argument at six o'clock in the afternoon. By the counsel on both sides much feeling was exhibited, the one treating the act as wholly justifiable, under all the circumstances related, and the other with equal earnestness striving to show the deed to have been perpetrated recklessly and without authority. Nowhere in the evidence was any malicious purpose on the part of the slayer disclosed, and the motion to hold the accused for manslaughter implied an absence of malice. This rendered the question as to the necessity of the killing, in the language of Gen. Marshall, the fulcrum by which the whole case was sustained. To this view of the transaction the line of argument was chiefly confined. On behalf of the prosecution the misadventure which culminated in the sad and tragic death of John O'Connell was animadverted upon with the greatest severity, and the prisoner was not less severely reproved for his undue diligence in taking human life. On the other hand the counsel sought to establish the necessity for the dreadful act committed by Hendricks, and to present it in the light of a duty he owed to his God, his family, his country, and to the constituted authorities under whom he was a sworn officer. All of the gentlemen employed made able and eloquent arguments, and ventilated the principles most conspicuously involved—the duty of police officers—in a manner that deeply interested every listener. In concluding his speech, Major Kinney intimated that, on the final trial, such facts would be revealed as to materially change the aspect of the cause.

On a brief review of the points for his consideration, Judge Craig required Mr. Hendricks to give bond in the sum of $6 0 to answer the charge of manslaughter. He promptly gave security, and was released.

THE GLASGOW BRANCH.

Arrival of a Committee of Prominent Citizens in Louisville.

A delegation of citizens from Glasgow arrived in Louisville yesterday and are stopping at the Louisville Hotel. The business of these gentlemen is connected with the completion of the Glasgow Branch railroad, which was put under contract and graded before the war, but which has remained in an unfinished state ever since. The committee consists of the following gentlemen:

Wood Shobe,	C. Y. Wilson,
R. B. Evans,	L. P. Rogers,
T. J. Gorin,	J. R. Redding.

The town of Glasgow has voted to tax itself $125,000 toward the attainment of its object, but the county of Barren is divided on the question and refuses to lend its aid. The Louisville and Nashville Railroad, however, has been very liberal in its proposals. It has sent Mr. Rudolph Fink to inspect the old line and he reports it in a much better condition than had been expected. The Directory of the Louisville and Nashville road also offer to supply the Branch road when completed with rolling stock free of charge for five years, to transport iron, et cetera, for its use free of charge, and to give the Branch, when finished, ten per cent. of its own earnings on all freights going to and from Glasgow. All this is very liberal and encourages the people of Glasgow, who are in earnest.

The mission of the committee above named is to solicit subscriptions of the business men of Louisville, but particularly from those of our business men who hail from Glasgow and Barren county. There are quite a number of these; but we need not point out a fact that is obvious, viz: that subscriptions should not be confined to any class of merchants, for all of us are equally interested in the success of this enterprise. We trust that our Glasgow friends will find a large attendance at the Board of Trade, to-day, and that they will take steps to bring this matter formally before the attention of the city. Meanwhile private subscriptions should be given freely. Gentlemen ought not to wait to be called on. This is of direct and immediate business interest to Louisville, and we should stretch ourselves to help it along.

THE SIXTH DISTRICT.

Speaking Last Night at Relief Engine House.

The triangular contest for the Legislature in the Sixth District is exciting marked attention from the voters of the Eighth and Ninth wards. The character of the gentlemen who are opposed to each other is of the highest order, and each is supported by an earnest body of partisans. The meeting advertised to be held last evening at the Relief engine house was accordingly attended by a large and interested audience.

Speeches were delivered by Col. R. K. White, Gen. Basil Duke and Col. Jos. B. Read. The topics discussed by these gentlemen were chiefly of a local description, and did not present so much divergence of opinion as might be expected, although they spoke with great animation. Col. White defended his record as a member of the last Legislature, and Gen. Duke assailed it. Col. Read proposing that the people should split the difference by returning himself to Frankfort.

The speeches were marked by personal courtesy, and it is quite impossible to form an opinion as to the result.

BASE BALL.

Grand Match Game for the Championship of the South and West.

The match game between the Buckeye Club of Cincinnati and the Eagle Club of Louisville, to be played at Cedar Hill this afternoon, will be an event of much interest to all base ball votaries, and a matter of no little importance to our citizens in general. It is to be a contest for the junior championship of the South and West. This is the return game, the first having been played in Cincinnati on the 2d of July, the Eagles coming out victorious in a game of ten innings—score 19 to 21. The members of the Buckeye Club are expected to arrive on the mailboat this morning. Preparations have been made by the Eagles to give their opponents a friendly and sumptuous welcome. Undoubtedly the game will be close and skillful and exciting. It commences at 3 o'clock, sharp.

Southern Crops—Prospects and Increase of Trade in New Orleans.

We were pleased yesterday to meet with Mr. R. S. Howard, of the well-known commission house of Messrs. Howard & Preston, New Orleans. Mr. H. speaks in favorable terms of crop prospects in the South, reports the negroes working well, particularly in the sugar-growing section, and places the sugar crop now growing at 150,000 hogsheads, against, say, 80,000 hogsheads last season, and is under the impression that the crop of cotton will be about equal to that of last year. Mr. H. has kindly furnished us some statistics which may be of interest to our Kentucky and Indiana readers: New Orleans has received this season 1,166,170 sacks corn, against 1,[illegible] last season; 1,063,[illegible] barrels flour, against [illegible] last season; 114,387 barrels pork, against [illegible] last season; 22,972 tierces lard, against [illegible] last season; 71,345 hogsheads sugar, against [illegible] last season; 145,[illegible] barrels molasses, against 87,011 last season; 21,000 hogsheads tobacco, against 13,[illegible] last season.

CITY FEATURES.

LIFE INSURANCE.

Success Extraordinary—The Piedmont Still Heads the List.

The business of this Virginia enterprise exhibits the most remarkable success of this age, and the caution and prudence it exhibits in all departments proclaim its success to be permanent. In one single day last week, this company issued one hundred and twenty-nine policies, carrying $465,000 of risks, on which the premiums were over $40,000; five of the policies were single payment or paid up, on which the cash premium was over $27,000.

We think this immense business, in one day, could safely be staked against any company on this continent, and certainly far exceeds any company of its age. Verily, "The Piedmont" may properly be christened "The Virginia Giant of Life Insurance."

Wintersmith's Iodized Sarsaparilla and Stillingia.

We are glad to learn that Wintersmith's Iodized Sarsaparilla and Stillingia, owing to its extraordinary merit, is meeting with the success it so eminently deserves. As a general alterative and blood-purifier it has no equal. It can be obtained at the drug stores.

Fragrant and Pleasing.

COLGATE & CO.'S TOILET SOAPS are widely known—fragrant and pleasing; they have a softening influence on the skin.—[Pittsburg Christian Advocate.

Slevins' Western Addition.

Lots may still be procured in these fine, level, elevated grounds, where it is determined to make a most beautiful, attractive and select neighborhood. There is there a constant, pure fresh breeze from over the falls and Indiana knobs, making it especially desirable in point of health and comfort. Apply to T. & R. Slevin & Cain, or to MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO.

A TRIP TO EVANSVILLE.

The Lower Ohio and Its Borders—Romance and Reality—A Discursive Sketch.

A trip down the Ohio to Evansville certainly cannot be said to compare with a journey up the Rhine, or a sail on the majestic Hudson. In the latter cases one has wonders in the way of natural scenery to delight him; in the former case the scenery is perfectly void of charm, and to the impatient traveler the journey only begins to be delightful as he approaches its completion, and then in inverse proportion to the number of miles untravelled. To get to Evansville during the present stage of water we have first of all to take the disagreeable ride to Portland on the street cars, which on a hot, dusty day is sufficiently tiring to a man's patience to arouse within him a perfect storm of curses against our subsidizing Congress for its illiberal and discriminating omission to provide funds for the completion of the Louisville and Portland Canal.

The first stoppage after quitting Portland is at New Albany, where you are kept in a broiling sun from one to three hours, according to the amount of freight to be put aboard. At last we get started, and commence our journey down the river, streamers and flags flying, and everybody on deck refreshing themselves with the cool, delicious air. For a while this is all very delightful, and we delude ourselves with the notion that we are going to have a quick and pleasant trip. But we are soon undeceived. The whistle blows and the boat "rounds to," and, with bow up-stream, lands at this farm house, or that little town; and this process is repeated at short intervals throughout the entire twenty-four hours of the journey, and when we reach our destination we find that from one-third to one-half of the whole time has been consumed in making landings, and in putting on and off freight. This boat ride would be quite enjoyable but for these long and innumerable stops.

They destroy all of its charm, and render the journey painfully tedious and monotonous, and the boat itself a very prison-house. Generally, however, one can find amusement in observing the various modes in which the passengers pass their time. Some play cards by the hour and chew tobacco by the pound. They also smoke bad cigars and strong pipes, and, surrounding themselves with clouds of smoke, laugh and talk in the most gleeful manner. These men take no note of time, and would not grumble or grow weary if the voyage lasted a week. Others again—the more festive sort, consisting for the most part of young men gaily dressed or old soakers shabbily so—divide their time between the bar and the guards, becoming quite boisterous after awhile, and finally relapsing into a state of somnolence, in state-rooms and upon chairs. This class always enjoy a steamboat journey, for they convert it into an occasion for a big spree. Others read the newspapers, and appear to be profoundly interested in every word of their contents, advertisements and all. This is the golden opportunity for the compiler of quack medicines. His highly colored advertisement is now attentively perused through and through, and he perhaps gains a customer or two (say rather victim) from every passenger boat that floats upon our waters. Most of us have probably often wondered when anybody ever found time to read the long and learned dissertations of the quack that fill so large a space in every newspaper, and he has perhaps noticed that there is no place so favorable as a steamboat for studying this branch of literature, and it is now made plain to him that there is money in this loud style of advertising.

The most favored among the passengers are those who devote themselves to the ladies. Such are allowed access to the comforts of the ladies' cabin and a place at the ladies' table, which, to a fastidious person, is no trifling distinction. Besides, the society of agreeable women relieves immensely the tedium of the voyage, and to the happy man so circumstanced time "flies on angels' wings." We could wish that there were less of this fencing off the men from the women on our steamboats. By mingling together with more freedom the manners of both would be improved, the men becoming more refined, the women less prudish.

To the steamboat traveler the meal-time hour is a welcome occasion. It creates a flutter and a rush among the passengers, which supplies each with the luxury of a fresh sensation, and, as good appetites are the rule, the poorest meal is devoured with a relish. As Professor Blot says "hunger is the most savory of savors," one would naturally suppose that steamboat travelers would make the meal-time hour an occasion for relieving the laggard flow of time by turning it into a lively and protracted social festival. This, however, is not the case. On the contrary something quite the reverse takes place, for the passengers are more sullen and silent and preoccupied during meals than at any other time. At the table we behave more like hogs than social creatures, and each man seems to begrudge every dish or choice morsel that passes into his neighbor's hands. Once at the table we fall to devouring the victuals like wolves over a repast of mutton, and, instead of a general flow of conversation, all you hear is a frantic clatter of dishes and the hurried rush of waiters. We seem engaged in a race, the objects of which are to get the biggest share of food, get quickest through with it and speak the fewest words. The meal is over in a flash, and we betake ourselves to reading, smoking or sleeping.

It is quite superfluous to remark that Ohio river scenery is, for the most part, monotonous and tiresome. The landscape never rises to the picturesque, and rarely attains to the beautiful. It is, therefore, not surprising that there should be so few pretty towns. Among them we place Cannelton, which, in addition to its natural attractions, contains a fine example of the builder's art in the shape of a huge stone cotton mill. The people of Tell City own a beautiful site for a town, but with ruthless hand they have despoiled the surrounding hills of every sign of forest trees, and in place of what might have been a sweet little village they have given us a scattered collection of ugly mills, shops and dwellings, in the midst of a treeless waste, that in summer time must fairly singe and crackle beneath the hot rays of the sun. But we do meet with one truly charming town to gladden the sight. Rockport, as seen from the river, is a perfect little gem of a place. It is perched upon a steep bluff of rocks, and at this season of the year rests cosily in a very bower of trees, shrubbery, and grass. These people seem to have a sense of comfort and eye for the beautiful, which along the river is as rare as it is welcome.

After quitting Rockport and until he reaches Evansville the unhappy traveler meets with nothing in the river view to dissipate his ennui or quicken his sensations. There are plenty of fine farms, good for producing corn and hay, but we see no delightful old farm houses, no pretty towns, not even so much variety and life as a herd of cattle, sheep, or horses.

On the whole, a journey to Evansville by steamboat cannot be commended as a means of enjoyment and recreation. The distance is too great, there is too little to be seen, and our excessively accommodating steamboats make too many stops.

THE NEW HALL.

Hammer and Saw at Masonic Temple.

Old Masonic Hall is just now a wreck of boards and timbers, and the dust of its years is being stirred as it was never stirred before. Saw, hammer and plane are doing their work, and the old hall is being gradually transferred to a convenient and magnificent opera house. The Lodge-room floors will be supported by large Fink iron trusses. The old trusses will be removed. All the ceilings will be changed, making the hall thirty feet in height. The entrances to the hall will be from Jefferson street, enlarged to ten feet wide, entering through a vestibule to the main hall. The stage will be at the south end of the hall, forty feet in depth and thirty feet opening in the proscenium, with twenty-six feet height of curtain. The stage will be large enough for operas or any other theatrical pieces. The proscenium fronts will be richly ornamented with private boxes, gilded and frescoed. The door of the hall will be inclined and movable, for the accommodation of balls, fairs, etc. A gallery will be constructed and suspended from the trusses above, so as to not interfere with the floors below. The front of the gallery will also be handsomely ornamented. All the seats will be upholstered. The gallery entrance is from the vestibule and hall by two large stairways. The hall will comfortably seat 1,175 persons, with room for two hundred more if required. It will be richly frescoed throughout, and all put in the neatest and best condition, from the entrance on Jefferson street to the dressing-rooms in the rear of the stage. The hall will be one of the finest in the United States, and will be ready for opening about the 15th of October next. J. B. McIlvain is the architect who is superintending the work.

Fell Dead.

Frederick Kahn, an old German, fell dead yesterday at the corner of Fourth and Jefferson streets while on his way to the City Hospital for treatment. He was a shoemaker by trade, and had a family in Germany and wealthy and influential relatives in Baden Baden. It was surmised that his death had been occasioned by heart disease, but the jury summoned by Coroner Moore, not being positive, rendered a verdict of "death from causes unknown."

THE DANVILLE ROAD.

Reasons Why It Should be Favorably Considered by the General Council.

Communications have once or twice appeared in our columns advocating the interests of this road. We scarcely know a road of so few miles in length of so much and such vital importance to our city. It runs directly through the heart of the State—in fact along the line of the old State pike—and opens up a country that deserves all commercial advantages, can appreciate them, and be greatly benefited by them. It runs to Danville, where the finest and oldest thriving college, up to the war, is located.

We desire to present its great advantages to our city and to the General Council which meets in general session to-night.

Cincinnati has voted ten millions to build a road to Chattanooga, Tenn., and until our Knoxville branch is completed we have nothing to contend with her. Every one knows how difficult it is to break up and lay down afresh old established lines of trade and travel. When once they commence going to a particular point, the inducements by which they are diverted, must be great and powerful and brought at once to bear. If we build this road to Danville, then we tap at that point the Chattanooga road, and trade and travel, being at Danville nearer to Louisville than to Cincinnati, will come to this point if goods are sold as cheap here as at Cincinnati. The facilities of reaching this city can be supplied by her treasury, but the price of the goods, wares, and merchandise on the counters of her stores can be fixed by the merchants only who have them for sale. Competition is the life of trade, and into this competition our city must enter, and rise or fall by it. Therefore let us build this road to Danville and supply all the needful facilities by which trade and travel can reach our city, and leave the balance to our merchants, to whom self-interest is no weak, uncertain guide or feeble, wavering light. We connect at Danville, and, if our merchandise is as cheap or cheaper than at Cincinnati, then she has built her Chattanooga road for our benefit. No one will or can question this statement, because it is the statement of a self-evident fact. Its importance can be measured only by the influence it will exert and the amount of trade and travel it can influence in diverting them to this point. But suppose we build no road to Danville. Do we then offer any facilities to them to reach this point? None whatever. And this road must be built at once, because Cincinnati has voted her millions, and the Central Kentucky road is done to Nicholasville, with some piers of the Kentucky river bridge partially done, leaving twenty miles to be built to Danville. With her immense capital and these favorable circumstances she can commence and push forward her work at immense strides. Now let us meet her at Danville and compete for the trade and travel of the Central Kentucky at once and from the beginning, and if we win, then that is so much actual gain and a strong leverage toward prizing this way the trade and travel reaching that point from Chattanooga. Together with the many other advantages resulting from this road, to which we will allude hereafter, this fact justifies the general Council in submitting this ordinance to the municipal vote at the August election.

Card from Geo. P. Smith, Esq.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

I am truly obliged to "Many Voters" of the Fourth and Fifth wards for the very unexpected call they have been pleased to make upon me through your valuable paper to become a candidate for the Legislature. If my want of a taste for public life did not forbid my acceptance, my obligations in another direction are such that I could not with propriety comply with the wishes of my friends in this matter.

Very respectfully, GEO. P. SMITH.

LOUISVILLE, July 7, 1869.

River News.

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

Cincinnati	MAJ. ANDERSON	12 M.
Cincinnati	BEN FRANKLIN	3 P. M.
Madison	LEONORA No. 2	12 M.
Henderson	ROSE HITE	5 P. M.
Evansville	CHARMER	5 P. M.
St. Louis	CHAMPION	12 M.
New Orleans	P. W. STRADER	5 P. M.
New Orleans	ALASKA	10 A. M.

ARRIVALS—July 7.

Gen. Lytle, Cin.	Gen. Buell, Cin.
Dove No. 3, Ky. river.	Tarascon, Hend.
Shamrock, St. Louis.	J. W. Garrett, Cin.
Robt. Burns, Cin.	

DEPARTURES—July 7.

Gen. Lytle, Cin.	Gen. Buell, Cin.
Dove No. 3, Ky. river.	Tarascon, Hend.
Robt. Burns, Cin.	J. W. Garrett, St. Louis.

BOATS IN PORT.

Belle Lee, Portland.	Gray Eagle, Shippingport.
P. W. Strader, Portland.	Pink Varble, Portland.
Belle, city wharf.	Richmond, Portland.
LeClaire No. 2, city wharf.	Vicksburg, Portland.

The river was about stationary at this point last evening, with 5 feet 2 inches water in the canal, 6 feet 8 inches water in the chute, and 5 feet 3 inches water on the rocks. It will doubtless be falling here to-day. Weather warm, with indications of rain. Business moderately brisk.

Our Cairo special informs us that the hull of the Louisiana continued burning until midnight Tuesday night, when it sank in 20 feet water. At low water mark it will be high and dry. The Louisiana was built at Cincinnati in December, 1863, and cost $70,000. She was classed A 2, and was 290 feet long, 42 feet beam, and 7 feet hold, and at the time of her destruction was owned by David Gibson & Co., of Cincinnati, Capt. Joe Phillips, of Cairo, and Capt. W. D. Phillips, her commander, and was insured in Cincinnati offices.

The Leonora No. 2 for Madison, Rose Hite for Henderson, Charmer for Evansville, Champion for St. Louis, and Alaska and P. W. Strader for New Orleans are announced to depart to-day.

The new mail line steamer Ben. Franklin will be at the wharf this morning, and will be open for inspection. Everybody is cordially invited to visit and inspect this handsome specimen of marine architecture, the handiwork of Louisville mechanics. She will leave for Cincinnati at 3 P. M. Quite a large party will go up on her.

Captain Charles Bronham, an old steamboatman in the days of the Ambassador, under Captain June James, arrived here from San Francisco yesterday, having made the trip via the Pacific railroad in seven days. Captain B. will be remembered by all of our old steamboatmen, and his name will recall the palmy days of the river service. He has been in California a number of years, and has prospered, and is now a wealthy man. He has held the office of Mayor of San Francisco, and is at present at the head of the mail line steamships from San Francisco. He is well preserved, and is as courteous and genial as in days of yore. He is accompanied by his family, and will make the tour of the Eastern cities. He is the guest of the Galt House, and will remain in the city several days.

Captain Roots' new boat, now building at Stuart's shipyard, Madison, will be called the "Travilla."

Captain Kouns' new boat, the Grand Era, will be launched at Barmore's shipyard, Jeffersonville, on Saturday.

The sale of the Belle Lee has been confirmed, and Captain Smoker has taken possession of her. She was dropped down to Portland yesterday and will load for New Orleans, and, if the R. E. Lee is unable to reach here on account of low water, will leave on her day—Friday week.

Capt. Dalferes is in the city, for the purpose of contracting for a new packet for the La Fourche trade.

The Mary Houston passed Memphis yesterday morning, and will arrive here on Friday and leave for New Orleans on Sunday. She has a full trip of people.

The J. W. Gamble, with two barges of railroad iron for St. Louis, passed down yesterday.

The Dick Fulton No. 3, with 165,000 bushels of coal, Ella with 90,000, Baltic with 150,000, and Orm[illegible] with 90,000 bushels of coal, arrived from Pittsburg yesterday. The Wild Cat, [illegible] will arrive to-day. The Baltie and Dick Fulton [illegible] tows South.

The Dove No. 3, from Kentucky river, brought 180 bbls. of whisky, 50 bhds. of tobacco, 20 bales of hemp, 14 bales of rags, and 14 packages of furniture, and returned with a fair trip.

With the departure of the P. W. Strader to-day, the Louisville and New Orleans Packet Company will close their office until the opening of the fall trade. Nearly all of the boats of the line have laid up for the summer, and there is no necessity for the active operations of the company. Capt. E. T. Sturgeon, the Superintendent, is in feeble health, and left yesterday for Dr. Caspari's water cure for treatment. The company will be reorganized for business early in the fall. The organization has been productive of good results, and has demonstrated the fact that the only way that steamboating can be successfully conducted in this age of railroads and barge lines is by acting in unison with each other.

The Shamrock, from St. Louis to Cincinnati, discharged here yesterday 50 boxes of cordial, 10 boxes of liniment, 12 kegs of [illegible], 8 boxes of paper bags, 17 bundles of bonnet boards, and 3 boxes of drugs.

The Green river packet Falls City was detained until after midnight last night patching her boilers.

The Charles Bowen arrived from Kanawha river yesterday with three barges containing 3,700 barrels of salt for this port.

The Rover from Pittsburg with three barges of railroad iron for Keokuk is due here to-day.

It was reported on the landing last evening that Charles Noyes had chartered the New York to convey his circus troupe up the river. The Belle will go to Jeffersonville—where the troupe performs to-day—at daylight.

The new Mail Line steamer United States, now building at Cincinnati, will be completed in about ten days.

The Vicksburg will ascend the falls to-day.

The towboat Valid is at work raising a sunken coalboat at Frankfort.

The Nat Williams, having finished wrecking the America, has returned to Madison.

The Sam Merwin and flotilla have laid up for the summer at Madison.

The river reporter of the Vicksburg Times is informed that we have no "grievances" to explain. If we have credited extracts from his column to other papers it was through mistake and not intentional on our part.

The ferryboat at Carondelet, Missouri, six miles below St. Louis, owned by John Fletcher, of St. Louis, was destroyed by fire on Monday night. Loss $10,000; insured to the amount of $5,000 in the home companies.

The construction of a ship canal from New Orleans to Lake Ponchartrain, it is asserted, would diminish the port charges, in pilotage and towage alone, by the sum of $1,500, on a vessel of one thousand tons burden. At present it costs $2,250 to bring a vessel of that size from the mouth of the Mississippi to New Orleans. The charges to bring a vessel of one thousand tons burden from the ocean to the wharves amount to $570 at Boston and $475 at New York. It is argued, therefore, that a ship canal at New Orleans would place that port on an equality with Northern cities.

The new Red river packet Lotus No. 3 is at the Pittsburg wharf, loading, and will depart the last of the week. She is 150 feet long, 36 feet beam, 4 feet hold, has 3 boilers, 15-inch cylinders, 5 feet stroke, and cost $30,000. Captain D. D. Daniels is her owner and commander.

The Arkansas river is higher than at any time since 1867. It has been raising steadily for forty-eight hours. The river is now stationary. Some damage is already done to crops on [illegible] will not be [illegible] unless [illegible] Council[illegible] the country on the lower Arkansas will suffer from backwater from the Mississippi.

River Telegrams.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

CAIRO, July 7.—[illegible] Louisiana [illegible] it sank in 20 feet water. It will be high and dry at low stage. The [illegible] injured [illegible] The Cairo and Paducah packet Military broke her doctor engine this morning, and laid one trip.

CAIRO, July 7.—Tom Farrow, Cairo to St. Louis, 8 A. M.; Star, Cairo to New Orleans, 5 A. M.; Belle Memphis, Memphis to St. Louis, 11 P. M.; Sam Brown, Cairo to Memphis, 5 A. M.; A. J. Baker, [illegible] St. Louis to Pittsburg, 1 P. M. River [illegible]. The hull of the Lightrate [illegible] during the forenoon. The hull of the steamer Louisiana sank at midnight last night, just above Hilbry's wharfboat. The hull of the Underwriter was taken up to the Kentucky shore and partially saved. The machinery is but little injured. Loss on both steamers estimated at $75,000; insurance unknown.

CINCINNATI, July 7.—Port list—Arrivals none. Departed, Alaska, New Orleans; Charmer, Evansville. River falling with 23½ feet in channel and 73½ under bridge. Weather fair. Thermometer 80 degrees.

PITTSBURGH, July 7.—Monongahela 5 feet and falling. Weather clear and pleasant. Thermometer 71 degrees.

NEW ORLEANS, July 7.—Arrived—Lizzie Gill. Departed—Emma, for Cincinnati.

NASHVILLE, July 7.—River falling, with 26 inches water on Harpeth shoals. Rain this afternoon. Weather cool. Arrived—John Lumsden, from Cairo.

MEMPHIS, July 7.—Weather warm and showery. River rising steadily. Arrived—Belle St. Louis and Sam. Hale. Departed—Lee, for New Orleans; Houston, for Louisville.

ST. LOUIS, July 7.—Arrived—Hawkeye, Pittsburg; Shark and barges and Marcella, New Orleans; Mollie McPike, St. Paul; Bon Accord, Paducah; Andy Johnson, Keokuk; Illinois, Peoria; Anna, Cincinnati; Rubicon, Vicksburg; Beaver and barges, LaSalle; Belle Memphis, Memphis. Departed—Illinois, Peoria; Antelope, Dubuque; Sucker State, St. Paul; Andy Johnson, Keokuk; City of Cairo, Memphis; Glasgow, Pittsburg; Marcella, Kansas City; Hawkeye, Cairo. River falling slowly, and all the upper streams are declining. Weather warm. Heavy rains fell this afternoon and evening. Mercury at noon 87; much cooler this evening.

From Our Exchanges.

The Cincinnati Gazette, of yesterday, says:

Two days, containing 48 hhds tobacco, 4 kegs lard, and a half dozen dry hides, arrived from Clarksville, Ky., on Monday, having been floated 40 miles down Licking river to this city. [illegible] It is the intermediate time it has always been shipped via Augusta by river, and via Cynthiana by rail. This tobacco was consigned to the house of Casey & Wayne, and to the Planters'. Should another rise in Licking occur more will come out in the same manner.

The Enquirer of the same date says:

Capt. Hackerts is in the city. His new boat is rapidly approaching completion. Her chimneys are on the hurricane roof, ready to be placed in position.

The St. Louis Times of Tuesday says:

We understand that Mr. O. O. Steady, well-known as a newspaper correspondent in this city, will soon introduce a valuable steam "trap" invention on our steamboats. The valuable invention also applies to railroad engines.

Monetary and Commercial.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL, } WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 7, 1869. }

The changes in the money market were not very conspicuous during the day. The call for loans has been very large, thus keeping the currency from becoming abundant. The rates are unvaried, and are quoted as 9 and 12 per cent. through the regular bank channels.

FINANCIAL PROBLEMS.—The great question of the day is undoubtedly that of national finances. The problem has been discussed from almost every conceivable standpoint; so far, the difficulties apparently, have increased rather than diminished. The chief cause for this deplorable condition of financial affairs lies in the fact that those who unfortunately control the country are not disposed to do right. To a vast amount of imbecility, there is superadded a vast amount of dishonesty and selfishness. Personal and partisan aggrandizement is the end and aim of those who manipulate the revenue of the country, and who are able to hide their rascality and corruption under the revenue laws which are made, seemingly, for the benefit of official thieves; and the intricacies of the public debt, when everything else fails, shelters the whole brood of plundering vermin blood-suckers as effectually as if they were all in the remotest and darkest corner of Mammoth Cave. New York is in a constant fever and furor about what Mr. Boutwell will do or won't do. If Mr. Boutwell whispers and Wall street hears thunder, somebody supposes Mr. Boutwell is going to sell, or Mr. Boutwell is going to buy, or Mr. Boutwell has determined to do neither; it matters not, the spasm follows the announcement, and the financial and business world pays the penalty—a few gamblers reap a harvest, and chuckle. The New York Mercantile Journal says:

It is a disgrace to the nation that the use of money should be sold at auction on Wall street at rates ranging from 20 to two hundred and fifty per cent. per annum. No argument is required from us to prove that our currency is not properly adjusted and that the subject should have immediate attention, as it is admitted by all to be a sad fact.

* * * * * * * *

We claim that there is not a shadow of a doubt that when the Government shall issue notes, made by law a legal tender for all indebtedness between individuals, and receivable for taxes and impost of every name and nature, making them interchangeable at the pleasure of the holder with interest-bearing bonds, that we shall then have a perfect currency.

* * * * * * * *

The great abundance of all the food and money-producing crops naturally holds out the prospect of increased use and demand for manufactures at reasonable rates; and there is little question that, could the dull season be tided over without further monetary and political disturbances, the approaching autumn would bring widespread prosperity; but the vagaries of Wall street baffle all calculations. When all else is doing well, we are continually called upon to announce a pressure there which cripples trade.

Everybody knows that these sudden pressures are in nine cases out of ten based upon what Mr. Boutwell does, or what rumor says he is going to do. The laws under which he acts and by which he sways more than imperial power are a disgrace to the nation and the age. They are strictly in keeping, however, with the revenue laws of the land, which, while they bind the people with chains, give to stupid officials unlimited power to perpetrate the most unheard of acts of vandalism upon the rights and property of citizens.

EXCHANGE—Has been in good demand. Collections being very large, for which remittances must be made, absorb the larger portion of the supply. Buyers were to-day unable to purchase under 1-10 premium. The banks are allowing par to 50c premium for it.

GOLD—The demand for coin has been very light. The closing of to-day shows ½ advance over that of yesterday. Gold was offered a little more freely, very little silver is seen, and coupons show decreased numbers. We quote:

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	134¾	135¾
Silver halves and quarters	127¾	
Silver dimes	[illegible]	

GOVERNMENT BONDS—Five-twenty coupon bonds are weaker in all the issues. There are very few held here, and all large orders are filled from New York. Small lots only were presented today. We show the decline in the statement below. We quote:

Five-twenties, 1862	115¾@118¾
Five-twenties, 1864	121¾@[illegible]
Five-twenties, 1865	121¾@[illegible]
Five-twenties, 1865	117¾@[illegible]
Five-twenties, new issue	115¾@[illegible]
Five-twenties, 1867	115¾@118¾
Five-twenties, 1868	115 @[illegible]
Ten-forties	106¾@107¾

The following closing quotations indicate the course of prices for the past three days:

	Sat.	Tues.	Wed.	Adv.	Dec.
Coupons, '81	121¾	121¾	118¾	..	¾
" '62	121¾	121¾	121¾	..	¾
" '64	121¾	121¾	121¾	..	¾
" '65	121¾	121¾	117¾	..	¾
New Issue	118¾	118¾	118¾	..	¾
" '67	118¾	118¾	118¾	..	¾
Coupons, '68	118¾	118¾	118	..	¾
10-40s coupons	108¾	108¾	107¾	..	¾

LOCAL STOCKS AND BONDS—Were to-day rather quiet; still, under the improved condition of the currency market, inquiries are quite numerous. The prices given are considered low, but are very firm. Many are expecting advances in the leading issues.

MESSRS. MORTON, GALT & CO., bankers, No. 150 Main street, quote as follows:

STOCKS.

National Bank, first	118 @120
National Bank, second	95 @ 96
National Bank, Planters'	95 @ 96
National Bank, City	98 @100
Bank of Kentucky	92 @ 93
Bank of Louisville	94 @ 95
Merchants' Bank	119 @120
Commercial Bank	93 @ 95
Northern Bank	134 @135
Citizens' Bank	111 @112
People's Bank	103 @104
Mechanics' bank	100 @101
West'n Fin'cial Corp'tion bank (new)	92 @ 95
Falls City Tobacco bank	101 @102
Masonic bank	105 @106
Security bank	108 @109
Louisville Insurance Company bank	110 @112
Farmers' bank	95 @ 97
Western Insurance Company bank	115 @116
German Insurance Company bank	105 @106
Gas Company stock	100 @101
L. A F. R. R. (preferred)	40 @ 45
L. A F. R. R. (common)	65¾@ 66¾
Jef. Mad. & Ind. R. R.	65 @ 70
Louisville & Nashville R. R.	87¾@ 87¾

BONDS.

City for street improvements	75 @ 77
City for bounty	76 @ 77
City for school purposes	78¾@ 79¾
City for Jeff. Railroad	78 @ 79
City for L. and N. Railroad, M. S.	79 @ 80
City for L. and N. Railroad, L. R.	78¾@ 79¾
City for wharf, new	79 @ 80
City for wharf, old	80 @ 81
City for water-works, old	78 @ 79¾
City for water-works, new	76 @ 77
Water-works bonds	80 @ 81
Canal bonds, first issue	84 @ 85¾
" " second issue	74 @ 75
" " third issue	74 @ 77
" " fourth issue	75 @ 76
Kentucky State bonds, old	99 @100
" " " new	93 @ 94
Jeffersonville Railroad bonds, old	93 @ 94
" " " new	80¾@ 81
L. & N. R. R. bonds (L branch)	— @ 85
L. & N. R. R. bonds (M. S.)	91 @ 92
" " (L. B. br.)	91 @ 92
" " (M. br.)	94 @ 95
" " cons'd mort.	[illegible]
City for Elizabethtown & Paducah R R	[illegible]
Ohio River Bridge Company	[illegible]

STOCKS—The course of prices in New York for the past three days is as follows:

	Sat.	Tues.	Wed.
New York Central	195¾	190¾	191¾
Reading	101¾	97	97¾
Michigan Southern	106¾	106¾	107¾
Cleveland and Pittsburg	91¾	91¾	91¾
Chicago and Rock Island	118¾	118¾	118¾
Northwestern, common	88¾	88¾	88¾
" preferred	93¾	93¾	93¾
Fort Wayne	154¾	154¾	151
W. U. Telegraph Company	38¾	38	37¾
Erie	29¾	29¾	28¾

COMMERCIAL.

Notwithstanding this is the heated term and the usual dull season, there is a fair amount of business being transacted in this market. In leaf tobacco the activity which has for many weeks past been a distinguishing feature continues, as will be seen by our report. The provision market is moderately active. In flour and grain a fair business is reported. In groceries dealers report a good jobbing trade, and in this manner we might report the various departments of trade through the entire list. That Louisville is doing her full share of business is evident to all, but particularly to those who have recently visited other markets.

The proposed Commercial Convention is now very generally discussed in commercial circles. Opinions as to the probable cost of the convention differ widely; and there is quite as great a diversity of opinion as to how much it should cost. The highest estimate we have heard is $75,000; others place it at $50,000, some at $25,000, and some as low as $20,000. Geo. W. Wicks, Esq., who has just returned from an extensive tour through Virginia, informs us that from that State and section a large number of guests and delegates will in all probability be in attendance. Should a thousand guests be invited, and these towns, cities and the various corporations be invited to send delegates, it is fair to presume the convention will be extensive. We understand it is the intention of the managers to ascertain what the programme was at Memphis and New Orleans, which may in some measure determine the course Louisville will pursue. The Philadelphia Age, in commenting upon the Memphis and New Orleans Conventions, says:

These movements are of the most encouraging character, and show that the co-operative spirit is developing in all parts of the South. They see the necessity of pushing its material interests, and that can be done in no way so effectually as by inducing capital and population to pour in and take possession of the land. Its future production will make a marvelous record. Let Congress act in a broad, catholic, national spirit with reference to the South, and that portion of the Union will soon emerge from its present obscuration, and once more become a garden spot of the nation.

OLD TOBACCO.—George W. Wicks, Esq., showed us to-day a hand of tobacco manufactured in Pittsylvania county, Va., in the year 1830, nearly forty years ago. It resembles the "black sweet" brands now so common. It has lost nearly all smell and taste of the weed, but is otherwise in a perfect state of preservation, and is said to be pleasant and agreeable for smoking.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

for the last twenty-four hours by the Frankfort, Nashville, Jeffersonville, and New Albany railroads, and by the river. (Furnished by the Board of Trade):

Articles.	Imports.	Exports.
Apples, green, bbls	28	196
Butter, pkgs	41	..
Bacon, casks	63	174
Bacon, tcs	20	40
Bagging, pcs	600	150
Bale Rope, coils	..	38
Cement, bbls	214	[illegible]
Cheese, pkgs	101	3
Candles, bxs	30	125
Coffee, bgs	274	122
Corn, bgs	..	44
Coal, bush	..	1625
Cotton, bales	3	..
Fruit, fresh, pkgs	379	5
Feathers, bags	38	15
Eggs, bxs and bbls	46	..
Flour, bbls	510	444
Furniture, pkgs	40	331
Hides, bdls	24	35
Hay, bales	13	..
Hogs, head	335	138
Horses, head	30	10
Ir n, pig, tons	461	134
Iron & steel, bdls and pcs	2008	432
Lard, tcs	11	75
Lard, kegs	..	5
Malt, sacks	..	35
Merchandise, pkgs	1138	1187
Mules, head	11	10
Nails, kegs	1038	171
Oats, sacks	..	..
Offal, sacks	59	17
Potatoes, bbls	..	442
Pork, mess, bbls	..	12
Rags, bales	58	..
Rice, casks	..	1
Sugar, hhds	5	19
Sugar, bxs and bbls	85	132
Salt, bbls	5	1084
Seeds, bags	1	1
Shingles, No	30000	85500
Tobacco, hhds	497	331
Tobacco, boxes	67	43
Whisky, bbls	417	288
Wheat, sacks	775	..
Wool, sacks	52	..
Woodenware, pkgs	227	153

Daily Review of the Markets.

APPLES—Receipts are upon a liberal scale and prices are steady, ranging from $2@7 per bbl, according to quality.

BATTING—Is in fair request, and prices are quotably unchanged. We quote No. 1 Cannelton batting at 20@21c; Maysville No. 1 batting at 27@28c; Maysville choice at 30@31c.

BAGS—We notice sales to-day of 2,000 burlaps at 15c for 2 bu.

BUTTER—Dealers report liberal receipts of country butter, and prices are steady, with a fair demand at 20@23c. W. R. butter is held at 23@30c, and New York tub at 40@50c.

BEESWAX—Is steady at 33@35c for good to choice lots.

COTTON YARNS—The stocks in the market are ample, and prices are firm. We continue to quote No. 500 at 19@21c, No. 600 at 17@18c, No. 700 at 16@15c per dozen pound yarns at 45@46c. Carpet chain is selling at 42@44c for white, and 47@50c for colored per lb, and candlewick is steady at 42@44c.

CANDLES—Are in good request, and prices are steady. We note sales of 225 boxes at 15@15½c per oz. We quote at 20@21c for full weight star, and 15¼@16½c for 12-oz. Tallow candles are steady at 14@15c per pound.

COTTON—Stocks are reduced to a low point and we have no sales to report. We quote:

Middling	31¾
Low middling	30¾
Good ordinary	29¾
Ordinary	27¾

CORN MEAL—Is in light supply and in moderate demand. Sales of bolted are made at 75@80c per bushel, loose. Kiln dried is steady at $4 25@4 50 per bbl.

CHEESE—There is a fair demand and prices are steady. We quote Western Reserve at 15@16c; factory at 16¾@17c; Kentucky cream cheese at 18c.

CEMENT—Is in active demand. We note sales to-day of 4,000 bbls at $2 25 per bbl.

EGGS—Prices are steady, and sales are made at 10@11c per doz on arrival.

FLAXSEED—Receipts are very light, and dealers quote at $2 15@2 25 per bushel on arrival.

FEATHERS—Dealers report a light demand and prices range from 70 to 75c for good to prime lots.

FISH—The market is well supplied, and we quote No. 1 mackerel, in medium bbls, at $26 50@27 50; No. 1 kits $3 10@3 25. White fish are in moderate demand at $9 50@10 00.

FOREIGN FRUITS AND NUTS—Lemons have advanced and are firm at $12@13 per box; oranges are scarce at $10@11 per box.

GINSENG—Is firm at 70@75c per lb.

GUNNY BAGS—Are in light demand and nominally unchanged. We quote at 20@23½c for bales and 23@25c for re-pressed.

GRAIN BAGS—Are in fair demand; stocks are ample. We quote 2-bushel at 40@43c; 2½-bushel at 44@45c; 3½-bushel at 53@55c.

HAY—Receipts are more liberal. We note sale of 80 bales prime from wharf at $19; 100 do from store at $20 00; 45 bales choice from depot at $21. We quote:

Timothy, on wharf—	
" choice, per ton	$ 19@20
" prime	18 00@19 00
" common	15@16
" mixed	15 00
Red Top, per ton	15@16

Advance of $1 to $1 50 per ton from store.

HIDES—Are in good request and steady. We quote green-salted at 10@11¼c; dry salted at 18@20c; dry flint at 20@22c; sheep (wool on) at 40c@$1.

LIME—In fair demand, with sales of 42 bbls at $1@1 05 per bbl.

IRON COTTON TIES—Stocks are accumulating and prices are steady. We quote at 8¾@10c per lb.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—Stocks are large and the demand good. Prices are steady for fair qualities. An early advance may be expected.

Va. extra lbs. in fancy pkgs	$1 00 @1 10
Va. fine bright	80 @ 85
Va. medium bright	65 @ 70
Va. common and mahogany, new	55 @ 60
Va. fine light-pressed and 10s-inch	90 @ 95
Va. medium light-pressed	70 @ 75
Va. fancy natural leaf	90 @1 00
Va. pancake and 6s	75 @ 80
Ky. bright, lbs	80 @ 85
Ky. fine bright, lbs	65 @ 70
Ky. medium and mahogany	55 @ 60
Ky. and Mo. ¾ lbs and 5s, bright	65 @ 70
Ky. and Mo. ¾ lbs and 5s, medium	55 @ 60
Ky. black sweet, ¾ lbs and long 10s	65 @ 70
Ky. navy, ¾ lbs, in caddies	60 @ 65
Ky. navy, lbs, in bbls	55 @ 60

NAILS—Prices are steady and stocks are ample. We quote 10d at $4 50@4 75.

OFFAL—Is in fair demand, and prices are steady.

OILS—The market is steady. We quote coal oil steady at 36@38c; linseed oil $1 08@1 10; benzine at 18@20c; No. 1 lard oil $1 30@1 35, No. 2 at $1 25; prime at $1 45; lubricating oil at 30@50c.

PEANUTS—Are steady, and a prime article commands $2@2 50 per bushel.

POTATOES—The market is well supplied. We quote at $2 50@3 per barrel in lots from store.

RICE—We note sales of Carolina at 9¼@10c, and Louisiana 9@9½c per lb.

SOAP—We quote German No. 1 at 9c, No. 2 at 8¼c, rosin at 6¾c, and palm at 7@7¼c.

SALT—Prices are unchanged. We quote Kanawha and Ohio river at $2 50@2 60 per bbl for 7-bush bbls, $2 25@2 45 for 280-lb bbls, 40@45c per bush; dairy salt at $3 00@3 50 per bbl.

STRAW—Is in light request; sales are made at $12@13 per ton on arrival, and $14 50@15 from store.

STARCH—Prices are steady, with a fair demand, and sales are made at 8@9c.

TALLOW AND GREASE—We quote tallow at 10@10½c; grease at 8@10c, according to the quality.

WOOL—The market is quiet and prices steady. We quote unwashed clothing at 28@30c; unwashed combing at 30@35c; tub-washed at 45@50c.

WHISKY—We hear of no sales to-day of high wines, and dealers quote at 98c, tax paid. Sales to-day of 20 bbls 1¾ year old Copper at $2 75, and 40 bbls 2 year old at $3 00 tax paid. We quote rectified at $1 00; one-year-old copper at $2@2 25, new at $1 50@1 60. Rectified $1@1 05.

Louisville Flour and Grain Market.

FLOUR—The market is reported quite active. The local trade is buying freely, and sales of considerable magnitude are now for shipment. Sales reported to-day aggregate 725 bbls, various grades, at quotations. We quote:

Fine	$4 50@4 75
Superfine	5 00@5 25
Extra	5 50@5 75
Extra family	6 00@6 25
A No. 1	6 50@7 00
Fancy	7 50@8 25
Rye Flour	7 00@7 50

CORN—Is in good demand and firm, with light stocks. We quote shelled in bulk on arrival at 68@70c; from store at 72@75c, and 80@90c sacks included. Ear corn is quoted at 65@68c on arrival, and 72@75c from store.

WHEAT—So far but little is doing in this commodity. Farmers are offering at $1 per bushel delivered at points on the railroads, but as yet transactions have not assumed much importance, and operators are not disposed to purchase to hold. We continue to quote old on arrival at $1 15@1 25, and $1 30@1 35 from store.

OATS—Are steady, with sales reported of 700 bushels at 65@68c in bulk from store.

RYE—Is in moderate request at $1 20@1 30 from store, and $1 10 on arrival.

BARLEY—Stocks are light and prices nominal.

MALT—Is in fair request, with sales of 300 bush No. 1 spring at $1 75. We quote:

Malt, No. 1, fall	$ 2 00@2 25
" No. 1, spring	1 75@1 80
" No. 2	1 50@1 60
Canada, at	2 00@2 25
Rye malt	1 50@1 60
Corn malt	1 50@1 60
Oat malt	1 50@1 60

Louisville Grocery Market.

SUGARS—Dealers report ample stocks of N. O. sugar to meet the requirements of the trade, and prices steady. We note sales of 45 barrels, ranging from 12½c for common to 14½c for prime. We quote:

Choice	14¾@15
Prime	14¾@14¾
Fully fair	13¾@14
Fair	13 @13¾
Common	12 @12½

REFINED SUGARS—Are in good demand. We note sales of 27 barrels of A at 16¾@17¾c, 30 do circle C at 15@15¾c, 40 do hard standard at 18¾c. We quote:

Hard standard	18¾@18¾
A's	17 @17¾
B's	16¾@16¾
C's	16 @16¾
Extra C	15¾@16
Circle C	15 @15¾
Yellow	14 @14¾

ISLAND SUGARS—We note sales of 30 barrels Havana at 15c and 5 hogsheads Porto Rico at 14½c for prime. We quote white Havana at 16@17c, Porto Rico at 14@15c.

MOLASSES—Is in short supply and fair demand. We note sales of 6 hogsheads at 14@15c for choice.

COFFEE—Is in good supply, and we note sales today of 90 bags Rio in lots at 20c for common to 24c for choice. We quote:

Coffee, Rio, choice	24¾@25
" " prime	24 @24½
" " fair	23 @23½
" " common	22 @22½
Java	34 @35
Laguyra	23¾@24¾

MOLASSES—Is in good supply and firm. We quote New Orleans choice at 70@75c. Golden sirups and silver drops range from 75c to $1 25, according to quality and package. Common sirups at 50@70c per gallon.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

The leaf tobacco market opened active to-day, with offerings amounting to 380 hogsheads, with rejection of bids on 35 hogsheads. Prices are fully maintained, and receipts continue to pour in from all the districts. We quote:

		Light.	Heavy.
		Clarksville and Western Districts.	
Common, planters, lugs	$4 50@5 50	$5 00@6 50
Good " lugs	7 00@8 75	7 50@9 00
Common " leaf	8 00@9 00	8 50@9 50
Medium " leaf	9 00@10 00	9 50@11 00
Good " leaf	10 50@11 50	11 00@12 50
Fine " leaf	12 00@13 50	12 50@14 50
Choice " leaf	14 00@15 50	15 00@16 50

CUTTING LEAF.

Common lugs	$ 8 00@ 9 00
Good	9 00@10 00
Common and medium coloring leaf	11 00@15 00
Good and fine coloring leaf	16 00@20 00
Choice colory leaf	24 00@27 00

SALES—The Pickett house sold 90 hhds at $4 80 for trash to $19 for Owen county cutting leaf.

The Farmers' house sold 30 hhds at $4 20 for common lugs to $14 75 for Owen county cutting leaf.

The Ninth-street house sold 82 hhds at $4 30 for common lugs to $20 50 for cutting leaf.

The Boone house sold 102 hhds at $3 30 for low lugs to $19 25 for Owen county cutting leaf.

The Louisville house sold 64 hhds at $3 85 for trash to $16 50 for Hart county leaf.

The Planters' house sold 11 hhds at $4 35 for trash to $15 for Hart county leaf.

RANGE OF BIDS—1 hhd at $20 50, 2 at $19@19 75, 1 at $18 75, 4 at $16@16 75, 7 at $15@15 75, 4 at $14@14 75, 8 at $13@13 75, 8 at $12@12 75, 8 at $11@11 50, 20 at $10 @10 75, 46 at $9@9 95, 40 at $8@8 95, 50 at $7@7 95, 60 at $6@6 95, 5 at $5 25@5 95.

Bagging and Bale Rope Market.

BAGGING—The demand continues active and prices are fully maintained, and we note a slight advance on some leading brands. We note sales of 500 pieces Ky. py. at 25¾, 100 pieces 2-lb Ky. at 23@23½c, and 18 coils machine rope at 8¼c. We quote bagging as follows:

Ky. Py., -lb	25@25¾
M. & M., 2-lb	23
Hanks, -lb	23½
Bluegrass, -lb	23¾
Landanum, -lb	23
Hemp mill, power loom	23
E. H. flax, power loom	23
W. A. R. flax, power loom	23
John T. Douglass, 2¼-lb	23¾
do do 2¼-lb	23
H. I. Todd, 1¾-lb	18
Hamilton, 1¾-lb	18
Bruce, 1¾-lb	18

ROPE—Machine rope is steady at 8@8½c for coils, and 8¾@8½c for half coils.

Louisville Provision Market.

A more buoyant feeling prevailed to-day in this department of trade, and prices of bacon were fairly maintained, and we note a slight advance in mess pork.

MESS PORK—We note sales of 65 bbls in lots at $33@33 50.

BACON—Sales reported to-day include 114 casks clear rib sides at 17¾@18c, 8 casks clear sides at 18¾@18¾c, 18 casks shoulders at 14¾c, and 10,000 lbs shoulders, packed, at 14¾c.

HAMS—Prices were steady, and sales reported amount to 25 casks fancy sugar-cured at 19¾@20c.

LARD—Is in fair request and steady. We note sales reported of 10 tierces prime leaf at 19¾c.

Louisville Live Stock Market.

SHELBY HOUSE STOCK-YARD—DOWNING & BELL, PROPRIETORS.

We have but little if any change to note in the live stock market since Friday last. All the stock has been disposed of, and at present the market is bare, and we look to see trade more active the present and coming week.

CATTLE—One hundred and seventy-eight have arrived since Friday, of which Bell & Morris shipped 127 head to the Eastern market, which averaged 1,400 lbs gross. Fifty-two head were fed by R. Waters, of Oldham county, Ky., and 47 head by W. B. Rodman, of Indiana; the balance were purchased of different parties here. These cattle cost from $6@7 75. Good well-fatted steers, weighing 1,300 to 1,600 lbs, are in demand at from $6@7. Butcher cattle—But few good ones offered; the supply not equal to the demand; prices ranged from $4 75@6 25; this was the outside figure for the best grades; common and rough $2 50@3; good to extra $4 50@5 per 100 lbs gross. Drovers may expect a further decline in common grades of cattle, as grass-fed stock is put on the market.

HOGS—Are selling about the same as at last quotations with but a light supply on the market. Shippers bought all in pens to-day. Prices range from $8 50@8 75 to shippers for light and good, extra heavy, corn fed, weighing 250 lbs, will bring 9c. Averaging 200 to-day to butchers at $9 50, but they were classed as lard or No. 1 butcher hogs.

COWS AND CALVES—No change to note. We quote at from $30 to $60 per head, according to quality.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—The receipts are light and the demand good for shipping. Lambs and sheep that are fat and large will bring $3 50@4 per head; common and rough, $1 50@2 50 per head.

LOUISVILLE, July 5, 1869.

BOURBON HOUSE STOCK YARD—H. F. VISSMAN, PROPRIETOR.

CATTLE—The supply of cattle to-day has been light, and the market ruled very firm. There were sold to-day one hundred and four head, and there are only a few left over unsold. The sales ranged from 3¾ to 5¾c for common; 4 to 4¾c for fair; 5 to 5¾c for good, and 6 to 6¾c for best grades of butchers' stuff. Good and choice shipping cattle sell from 6 to 7c.

HOGS—The supply is fair and the demand only light. We quote good choice lots sell from 8¾ to 9c; ordinary and fair stock from 7¾ to 8¾c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—The supply has been about equal to the demand. We quote good and choice lots at from 3 to 4c; ordinary and fair from $1 75 to $2 25 per head. Good and choice lambs sell from $2 75 to $3 25 per head.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK STOCK AND MONEY MARKET.

NEW YORK, July 7—P. M.

The money market, which had been quite easy and firm at 7 per cent, with a commission of ¼ to ½, became suddenly easy at about 1 o'clock, and the [illegible]. The [illegible] was [illegible] and low prices were quickly succeeded [illegible]. [illegible] stocks. It soon leaked out that advices had been received from Washington [illegible] Treasury would purchase another large amount of bonds with the view of easing the market. The amount was variously stated at from three to [illegible] million. A [illegible] Treasurer was [illegible] in regard to the matter, and the whole thing may be a canard.

It was stated on the street this afternoon that several officers of the National Banks have been summoned before the grand jury in relation to the very [illegible] against Wall street.

Money was freely loaned at the close at 7 per cent currency.

Sterling firm at 9¾@10, which rates admit of the shipment of specie at a profit.

Gold opened at 136½, sold down to 135, became active, excited and advanced to 135¾, and closed firm at 135¾. The carrying rates were [illegible] per cent. Clearances at the Gold Exchange bank to-day were $[illegible].

Exports of gold to-day $64,000.

Governments strong.

Coupons, '81	118¾@118¾	Coupons, '67	118¾@118¾
" '62	121¾@121¾	Coupons, '68	118¾@118¾
" '64	118¾@118¾	Ten-forties	108¾@108¾
" '65	118¾@118¾	Pacifics	105¾@105¾
" new	118¾@118¾		

State bonds dull but steady. The prices were:

Missouri	88 @ [illegible]	New do	61 @ [illegible]
Old Tenn.	66 @ [illegible]	New N. Carolinas	[illegible]

The stock market was active and buoyant on the bond story and the easier condition of the money market. The recovery was very marked on the leading speculative stocks, the advance ranging from 1 to [illegible] per cent from the lowest point of the day. The sharp improvement was not fully sustained at the close, and the market was unsettled. The rise in N. Y. Central and Hudson has been assisted by the report that the terms for consolidation have been agreed upon.

The following were the closing 6:30 prices:

Canton	[illegible]	Michigan S.	[illegible]
Cumberland	[illegible]	Illinois Central	[illegible]
Western Union	[illegible]	Pittsburg	[illegible]
Quicksilver	[illegible]	Northwestern	[illegible]
Mariposa	[illegible]	Do preferred	[illegible]
Do preferred	[illegible]	C. C. and C.	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	[illegible]	Rock Island	[illegible]
Adams Ex.	[illegible]	St. Paul	[illegible]
Wells & Fargo	[illegible]	Do preferred	[illegible]
American	[illegible]	Wabash	[illegible]
United States	[illegible]	Do preferred	[illegible]
Merchants' Union	[illegible]	Ft. Wayne	[illegible]
N. Y. Central	[illegible]	Terre Haute	[illegible]
Hudson	[illegible]	Do preferred	[illegible]
Reading	[illegible]	Chicago and Alton	[illegible]
Erie	[illegible]	Do preferred	[illegible]
Do preferred	[illegible]	Ohio and Miss.	[illegible]
Michigan Central	[illegible]	Do preferred	[illegible]

Mining shares—Gregory 120; Smith & Parmalee 1[illegible]; Quartz Hill 35.

Copper stocks—Boston—Calumet 56; Copper Falls 7[illegible]; Franklin [illegible]; Hecla [illegible]; Hancock [illegible]; Minnesota [illegible]; Quincy [illegible].

Exports for the week $4,451,545.

Receipts at the Sub Treasury to-day	$2,657,258
Payments	2,416,189
Sub-treasury balance	97,355,433

NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK, July 7—P. M.

COTTON—Rather weak; sales 1,300 bales at 34½c for middling uplands.

FLOUR—[illegible]

WHISKY—Quiet; sales 125 bbls Western at [illegible] for free, the latter price an extreme.

[illegible]

GROCERIES—Quiet at [illegible]. Molasses dull.

PETROLEUM—Quiet at 18c for crude, and 33½c for refined.

[illegible]

METALS—[illegible] copper dull and lower at [illegible]. Ingot copper quiet and steady at [illegible] for Lake. [illegible]

[illegible]

BUTTER—Dull at 15@30c for Ohio.

CHEESE—Very quiet.

[illegible] Very firm; shipments of [illegible] at [illegible].

LATEST—8 P. M.

FLOUR—Market closed rather more steady, with a moderate inquiry for low grades of state. [illegible]

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and unchanged. Beef quiet and steady. Cut meats dull and heavy. Bacon quiet [illegible] steady. Lard dull at 18@19c.

ST. LOUIS MARKET.

ST. LOUIS, July 7—P. M.

COTTON—[illegible]

FLOUR—[illegible]

[illegible]

OATS—[illegible]

PROVISIONS—[illegible]

CATTLE—Quiet and unchanged.

HOGS—[illegible]

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, July 7—P. M.

FLOUR—[illegible]

[illegible]

CINCINNATI MARKET.

CINCINNATI, July 7—P. M.

FLOUR—Is firmer under an improved local and export demand [illegible]

PROVISIONS—Are inactive; mess pork $33 [illegible]. Bulk meats [illegible] for shoulders, [illegible] clear rib [illegible]. Lard [illegible].

WHISKY—Sold at [illegible], and is firm at the rate.

COFFEE—[illegible]

EXCHANGE—Steady at [illegible] discount.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

NEW ORLEANS, July 7—P. M.

COTTON—Easier; middling 34c. Sales 200 bales; receipts [illegible] bales; exports [illegible] bales.

EXCHANGE—Sterling 149¾, New York sight drafts ¼ premium.

GROCERIES—Sugar quiet; common 8@[illegible]c; prime [illegible]. Molasses nominal at [illegible].

FLOUR—Dull; superfine [illegible]; double extra [illegible]; treble extra [illegible].

GRAIN—Corn, white $1 [illegible]. Oats [illegible].

BRAN—$1 15.

HAY—Prime $27.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork $34 [illegible]. Bacon retail [illegible]. Lard [illegible].

COFFEE—Fair 14½@15c, prime 15½@16c.

PITTSBURG OIL MARKET.

PITTSBURG, July 7—P. M.

The crude petroleum market is quiet, though very firm and prices ¼c higher than yesterday; sales 1,000 bbls spot and 1,000 bbls seller July at 14½c; we quote [illegible] Refined extremely dull and prices nominal; we quote [illegible] July to December [illegible]. Shipments eastward, 1,216 bbls refined.

MEMPHIS MARKET.

MEMPHIS, July 7.

COTTON—No sales. Receipts 52 bales; exports 11 bales.

FLOUR—In better demand at $6 25 for superfine; $7 [illegible] for family.

GRAIN—Wheat, new $1 [illegible]. Corn [illegible]. Oats [illegible].

[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, July 7.

FLOUR—Steady.

GRAIN—Wheat dull; new crop Delaware red $1 [illegible]; Pennsylvania and Western [illegible]. Corn [illegible]. Oats [illegible].

PROVISIONS—Unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Firmer; crude [illegible], and refined [illegible].

WHISKY—Unchanged.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

BALTIMORE, July 7—P. M.

FLOUR—Firm and in fair demand; Western superfine $5 [illegible]; extra $6 [illegible]; family [illegible].

GRAIN—Wheat lower; [illegible]. Corn [illegible]. Oats [illegible].

PROVISIONS—[illegible]

WHISKY—Firm; held at $1 03.

NASHVILLE COTTON MARKET.

NASHVILLE, July 7.

COTTON—Market firm; low middling 31c; good ordinary 30c.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

[By the Atlantic Cable.]

LONDON, July 7—P. M.

5-20 bonds 81¾. Erie 19½; Illinois Central [illegible]. Stocks firm.

LIVERPOOL, July 7—P. M.

COTTON—Market quiet; middling uplands 12½d, Orleans 12¾d. Sales 10,000 bales.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROLLER SKATIN[G]

AT

GLOVER HAL[L]

Seventh St., bet. Walnut and Chestnut.

Roller Skating.

The rink will be open for skating each morning from 8 to 10¾ A. M. from and after July 1, and at no other time until further notice.

FLORAL PARK!

Near the terminus of Fourth-street Railroad. Open to visitors daily, Sundays excepted. FLOWERS AND PLANTS FOR SALE.

Swimming Pool.

Ladies' hours, [illegible]. Gentlemen's hours [illegible].

STEAMBOATS.

For Owensboro and Evansville.

CHARMER, F. K. BARCLAY, Master. [illegible] MONTGOMERY & CO., Agents.

Regular Packet—For Owensboro and Evansville. CHARMER, F. K. BARCLAY, Master. SAM F. JAMES, Clerk. [illegible] MARK W. SATTERWHITE, Agent.

United States Mail and Adams Express Co.'s Packet For Owensboro, Evansville, and Henderson. ROSE HITE, [illegible] will leave as above this day, the [illegible] MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Co. MARY HOUSTON, L. B. DUNHAM, Master. For Cairo, Memphis and New Orleans, on Sunday, the 11th inst., at 10 A. M.

E. T. Sturgeon, Sup't. B. C. Levi, Gen. Fr't Ag't.

For Paducah, Memphis, Vicksburg and Florence. LACKAWANNA, [illegible] will leave as above [illegible] MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Co. P. W. STRADER, [illegible] Master. For Cairo, Memphis and New Orleans, [illegible] this day, July 8th, at 5 P. M.

E. T. Sturgeon, Sup't. B. C. Levi, Gen. Fr't Ag't.

United States Mail Line Company.

GENERAL FREIGHT OFFICE, CINCINNATI, June 1, 1869.

MR. GEO. B. BRECOURT has this day been appointed General Freight Agent for this Company at Louisville, and is authorized to issue through bills of lading to all points South, East and West. [illegible] FRANK CARTER, Supt.

Regular Kentucky River Packet. DOVE No. 3, SAM. SANDERS, Master; [illegible] WOODS, Clerk. [illegible] J. W. FORMAN & CO., Agents.

Regular Mem[phis] [illegible] Arkansas River Tri-Weekly [illegible] D. ADAMS, Master, [illegible] J. W. FORMAN & CO., Agents.

"Old Reliable."

Louisville, Madison, and Carrollton Packet.

NOAH NEAL, Master. G. W. LILLEY, Clerk. Leaves the foot of [illegible] for Madison, Carrollton and all intermediate landings every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 12 o'clock M. THOS. SMALL, Agent.

FOR CINCINNATI.

OLD RELIABLE

U. S. MAIL LINE STEAMERS.

FARE $3 00, including meals and [illegible]

UNITED STATES MAIL [illegible] LINE AT [illegible]

[illegible]

EVENING LINE AT 5 P. M. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] FRANK CARTER, Supt.

DR. HUNTER

CONTINUES to treat all private diseases, [illegible]

[illegible]